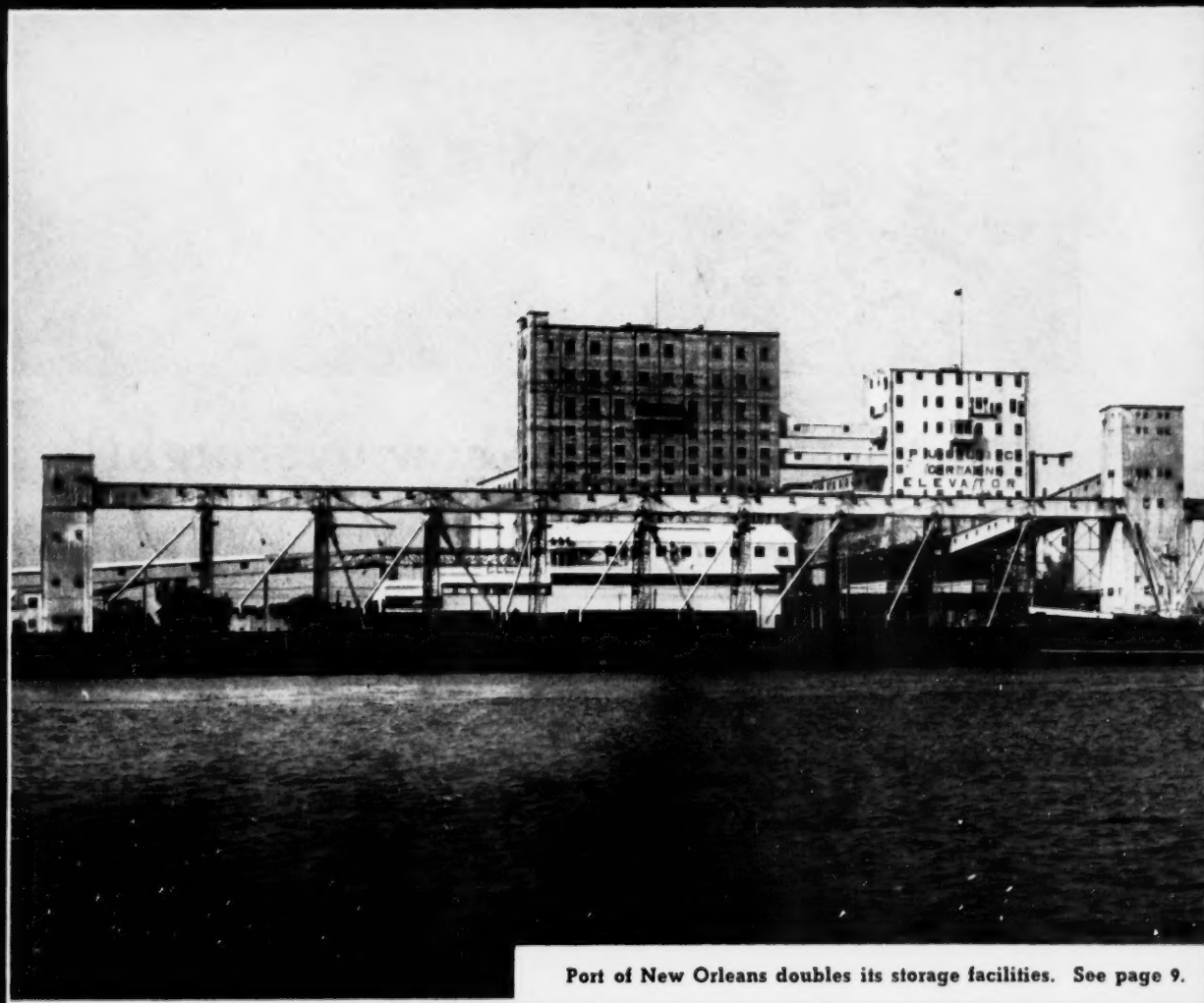


THE *Soybean Digest*

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Port of New Orleans doubles its storage facilities. See page 9.

JANUARY ♦ 1954

VOLUME 14 ♦ NUMBER 3

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THE Soybean Digest

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HUDSON, IOWA

Vol. 14

January, 1954

No. 3

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THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Executive offices, Hudson, Iowa.

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safeguarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

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JANUARY, 1954

3

EDITOR'S DESK

BEANS FOR USE, NOT STORAGE

The 1954 price support program on soybeans has not yet been definitely established, and it appears that it will not be announced much before February first. A committee has been called to Washington to confer with USDA officials as this issue goes to press.

Complicating the picture so far as soybeans are concerned is the great amount of interchangeability between crops. Acreages removed from wheat, cotton, corn, rice and a host of other crops can be planted to soybeans. Supplies of lard, butter, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, linseed oil and imported coconut oil have an effect on soybean oil markets.

Similarly, supplies of cottonseed meal, linseed meal, peanut meal, tankage, meat scraps and copra meal all have an effect on markets for soybean oil meal.

Soybeans cannot be isolated from the remainder of our economy. They must be considered in light of their relationship with other crops. They must be considered as the first choice as a replacement crop by many producers who, through acreage controls, are being forced to cut back on other crops. They must be considered from the standpoint of our domestic needs, and also as one of the commodities in demand in world trade today. If we were to produce only for our domestic needs the bushelage figure would be at one level. With the export market in the picture—and its level is anybody's guess—the figure becomes much more complicated.

Whatever decision is made will not be acceptable to everyone. The problem will be that of selecting the 1954 soybean program which will keep the crop in its proper relationship with the other crops grown in the same areas, and at the same time be of the greatest possible benefit to the largest possible number of growers. Such a program will displease some people—will not fit into the farming program of others—but will of necessity be the compromise which will be of the greatest benefit to the greatest number over a period of years.

Uppermost in the minds of the men establishing the 1954 soybean program should be the fact that soybeans have not cost the government of the United States—have shown a profit of some \$8 million—over a period of years. Soybeans have always been produced for consumption, and not for storage. Reasonable carry-overs at the end of a crop year would be healthy for our industry, but surplus supplies hanging over the heads of producers will accomplish only one thing—voluntary reduction of acreage below the level of need.

We must continue to produce for consumption. We must do whatever is deemed necessary to stimulate and enlarge that consumption just as rapidly as the production is increased. We must take all steps necessary to make our soybeans as attractive as possible to buyers for export. We must **SELL OUR PRODUCTS** as we have never before done.

Unless we do a masterful job of **SELLING OUR PRODUCTS** we must look forward to some type of controls on acreage of soybeans. It is probable that in a managed economy, where acreages of other crops are under controls, we cannot long continue soybeans as an isolated unmanaged crop. **BUT IT WILL BE TO OUR**

BENEFIT TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO HOLD OFF THE NECESSITY OF CONTROLS JUST AS LONG AS POSSIBLE. Whether controls come in 1955 or 1956 or 1957 will be dependent upon (1) how fast we increase the acreage, (2) how good a job of selling we do, and (3) our willingness to take a lower support level in order to continue moving our crop into consumption rather than storage.

SURPLUS BUTTER PROBLEM

Margarine has become our second largest market for soybean oil, and the fastest-growing market we have. It is the one domestic market that promises increasing usage over a period of years.

CCC stocks of butter now run to sizable figures. There is reported determination to unload CCC butter stocks within the next few months. Deliberate dumping of butter can have but one effect—reduction of the margarine market during that period.

Your board of directors has protested such dumping, pointing out that it was the unrealistic approach of dairy industry representatives which created the problem, and that other industries should not be made to suffer because of short-sighted policy.

Such protests do not, however, lessen the butter surpluses. They exist, they are present, and some use must be found for them. They will serve to depress soybean oil usage in margarine so long as they exist. We must take all possible steps to minimize the effect upon soybean oil and thus soybean prices. We should insist that whatever means is used to lessen the butter surpluses be so administered as to have the least possible effect on prices for vegetable oils and vegetable oil products.

But at the same time we must recognize that surpluses, whether held privately or by government, always tend to affect prices. Even government holdings removed from the markets tend to depress markets. Soybean oil prices will be much more stable after butter and cottonseed oil supplies held by CCC are reduced or depleted. They cannot rise much above present levels so long as those surplus supplies of competitive products exist.

MAY BE SEED SHORTAGE NEXT SPRING

Those years when practically all soybeans harvested in a given area are of apparent seed quality quite often turn out to be the years when seed supplies are short. That could well be the situation in 1954. Soybeans harvested at extremely low moisture levels quite often show heavy seed-coat damage, consequent low germination. Growers in many areas are finding that to be the case on current crop, as germination reports start showing up.

Many soybeans with damaged seed-coats will start to grow, but never emerge from the soil. Rag-doll or similar tests will not measure emergence. Sand beds or soil must be used, and at temperatures approximating field conditions.

Better check your soybean seed carefully this year, whether home-grown or purchased. Check it early, so you will have time to find supplies of good seed if necessary.

Growers in those areas hard hit by drouth this past year will have a definite problem securing seed of adapted varieties and satisfactory germination. It is not too early to start now.

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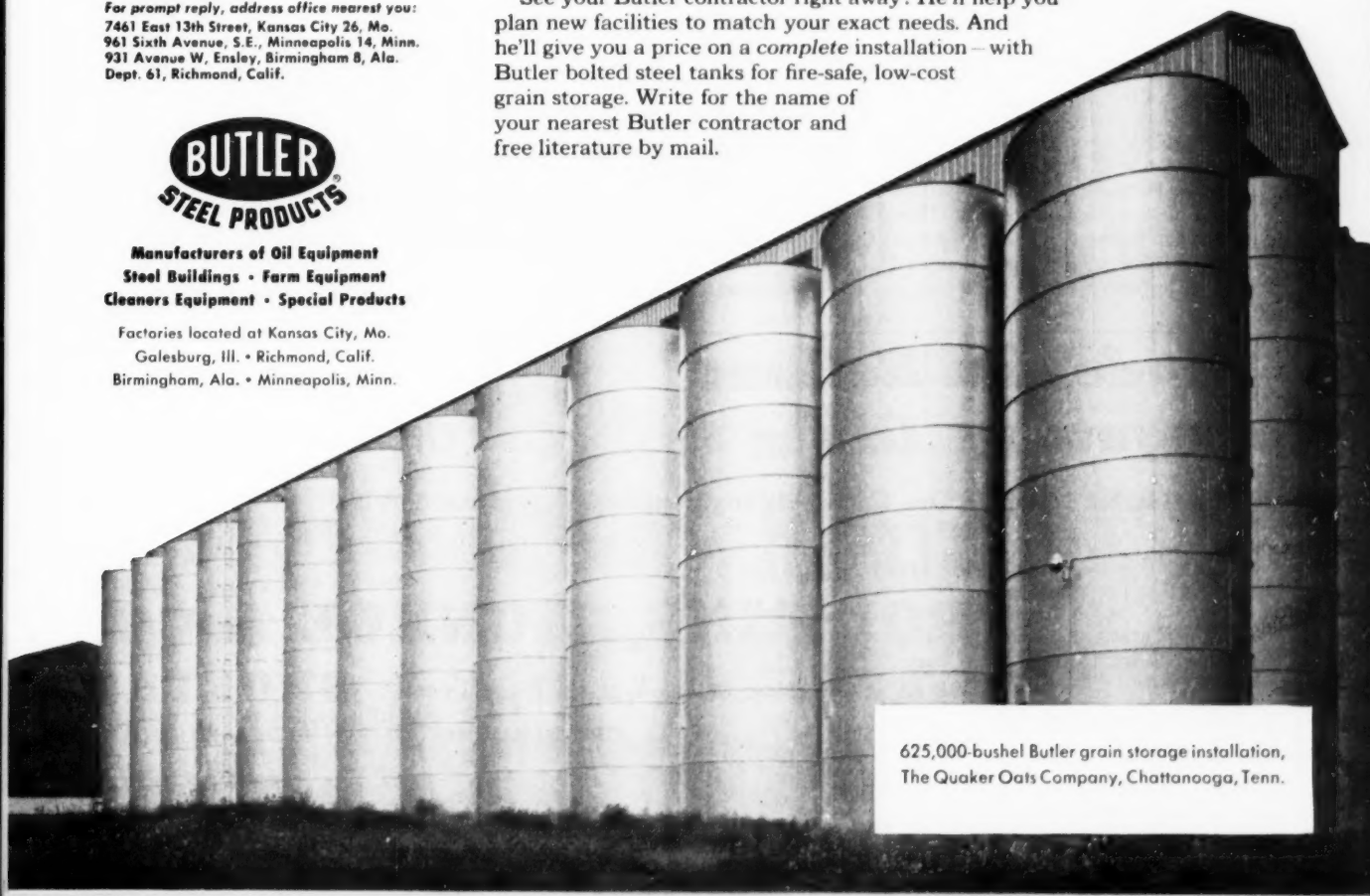
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ACTIVITIES OF YOUR ASSOCIATION

ASA MEETINGS. "The soybean crop is in the enviable position of never having had surpluses, of not having cost the government a cent in price support operations—and it is our hope that our industry may be kept in that position."

So says Albert Dimond, a Lovington, Ill., farmer who is spending his time talking to big and little groups of Illinois farmers this winter.

Dimond has been going from town to town calling meetings and telling his story to the farmers who turn out whether they are a handful or a hundred. The discussions that follow his talks center around exports, acreage controls and price supports, and the federal grading standards. Dimond is American Soybean Association vice president.

Soybeans, the No. 1 or No. 2 crop in many areas, are in a most vulnerable position due to government restrictions on other crops, Dimond points out. One of two things will happen. Either farmers themselves must take some action or they will take it on the chin.

He says there is a distinct possibility of \$1.50 soybeans next year with many acres being shifted from cotton, wheat and corn to soybeans—unless the right steps are taken to prevent it.

This is a job for the American Soybean Association, but it can accomplish little without grass roots backing. And that is what Dimond is asking for. He points out that soybeans are a 300-million-bushel crop that have been trying to operate on a promotional budget of a few thousand dollars a year. Obviously the job is

now too big to be done with that kind of a fund.

Farmers are being asked to join the Association and also to contribute to ASA's educational and promotional fund on the basis of 10 cents an acre for the soybeans they grow.

Dimond believes acreage controls can be kept off soybeans if they are supported at 80 to 85 percent of parity (present support rate is at 90 percent). That would mean a support rate of \$2.28 to \$2.42 on the 1954 crop compared to the present \$2.56.

It is anybody's guess just how many soybeans could be sold at this figure, he says. Dimond sees a possible export market of 100 million bushels for our beans if they are priced right. "Germany is flourishing and she wants soybeans, both for fat and protein." It may be a case of taking

a little lower price and building a broader market.

However, to prevent widespread additional plantings of soybeans in 1954 the Association has asked Secretary of Agriculture Benson to proclaim at the time the 1954 price support level is announced that 1954 soybean acreage will not be considered in fixing acreage allotments in case controls on the soybean crop should become a necessity in 1955.

Without such an announcement there may well be a wholesale planting of soybeans in areas not previously growing the crop, unadapted to soybean production and far removed from processing facilities and markets, in order to establish acreage bases for future years. Such acreages would only serve to complicate the picture.

Concerning the federal grading standards, Dimond says they have not kept pace with the improvement in soybeans. As a result outmoded



DIMOND (at right) discusses soybean problems with group of farmers at Shelbyville, Ill.

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SOYBEAN DIGEST

grading standards have cost the producers of clean, dry soybeans 15 to 20 cents a bushel this last season. There is no provision in the present grades to reflect back to the producer a premium for a quality product.

Nobody uses a weed cleaner on the combine any more. It doesn't pay, he says. To bring clean soybeans to market that will be acceptable to processors and to buyers for export, the foreign material content for No. 2 soybeans should be lowered from 3 percent to 2 percent.

And at the same time premiums should be paid for low moisture content soybeans comparable to the present discounts for high moisture to avoid penalizing producers of dry soybeans. He mentioned cases of farmers adding water to soybeans to bring up the moisture content, and the fact that driers can be adjusted to raise the moisture content as well as lower it. Payment of premium for low moisture content will discourage such practices.

ARKANSAS. Small committees of soybean producers met with ASA President Jake Hartz, Jr., and Secretary Geo. M. Strayer in local meetings in Arkansas during December to take first steps toward activating the Association's program in that state.

Such meetings were held in Blytheville, Jonesboro, Newport, Marianna and Stuttgart. Followup meetings will be held soon in a number of these localities when the meetings will be open to all interested producers.

Plan is to perfect the organization of the Association along regional lines in the area.

— s b d —

MELLORINE IN LOUISIANA

Promulgation of a standard permitting the manufacture and sale of vegetable fat frozen desserts (mellorine) in Louisiana has been announced by the Louisiana State Board of Health. The standard becomes effective Feb. 1.

Dairy interests have threatened to take the issue to the state legislature.

Louisiana is the 11th state to permit the manufacture and sale of mellorine. The others are Alabama, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon and Texas.

— s b d —

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—Digest photo by Pellett

ALTERNATE ROWS. Jesse G. Martin, Walton, Ind., and his alternate rows of corn and soybeans. He gets good yields of beans and lets more light into the corn rows. Photo was taken June 18.

ALTERNATE ROWS. Jesse G. Martin, Rt. 1, Walton, Ind., has been planting alternate rows of corn and soybeans for the past six years with very good results.

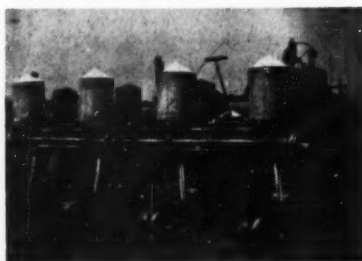
Martin plants six rows of corn and two rows of beans. He says he gets high yields of soybeans—up to 40 bushels an acre—and lets more sunlight into the corn rows. The shade from the corn also seems to help the soybeans.

Martin and his brother, Joseph E., farm 360 acres near Walton. They raise beef cattle and do considerable grain farming including hybrid seed corn, wheat, oats and soybeans.

Martin fertilizes all his soybeans as do most other producers in the area, which lies in north central Indiana. For several years he cooperated with Purdue University in a soybean fertilization test.

Says Martin: "It does pay to use 250 pounds of 0-12-12 in the row. We get more uniform maturity and ripening. It gives us an average of three bushels per acre increased yield, and improves quality of beans for seed. Also it keeps up the balance of soil fertility for crops following soybeans.

"It has often been said that it is difficult to get clover following soybeans. We sow our bean ground to



PLANTER. Beet and bean planter places fertilizer to side of row about same depth as seed.

wheat or oats, which is followed with clover, and we always get a stand of clover.

"The tests show it does not increase bean yields to plow down 400 pounds of 0-12-12. They also show it does not pay to apply nitrogen. When over 50 pounds of nitrogen is applied it decreases the soybean yield, also the oil content, but it does raise the protein content.

"There have been arguments against fertilizing soybeans because it will injure the germination. We use a beet and bean planter (shown above) which places the fertilizer on one side of the row about one and one-half inches from the seed. Depth of fertilizer shoe can be adjusted as desired. We usually place fertilizer the same depth as seed, or a little deeper. We have used amounts varying from 150 pounds to 400 pounds and have not noted any ill effects due to seed germination.

"Soybeans drilled with a grain

drill where beans and fertilizer come in direct contact will injure germination. Under certain weather conditions seed can be completely killed. I think it has been proved that sowing soybeans solid with a grain drill is very poor practice, for many reasons other than the fertilization.

"We have planted soybeans in rows of varying widths—28, 36 and 38 inches. We have settled on 38-inch rows because we can use the same planting and cultivating equipment for both corn and soybeans. We are getting just as good yields from 38-inch rows as any other way we have planted.

"For the past five years we have been using Hawkeye soybeans, and our yields have averaged around 35 bushels per acre. We usually plant our beans the last of May to June 5. Late planting gives us better weed control, also beans grow faster when weather is warmer. Several times the beans we planted June 5 were back in the bin Oct. 5."

CORN-BEANS. Louisiana cotton growers who expect to take some of their land out of cotton due to the acreage control program in 1954 may profitably put their extra acres in corn and soybeans for hogging-off, suggests Louisiana State University as reported in Delta Farm Press.

A. D. Fitzgerald, associate animal husbandman, says that by turning pigs into the fields to harvest corn and soybeans planted in the same row, Louisiana farmers can produce up to 1,200 pounds of pork per acre.

In addition, hogging-off enriches the soil to such an extent that it will produce 25 to 50 percent more cotton, even on good cotton land that is already making up to a bale to the acre, Fitzgerald says.

In the hogging-off operation, practiced extensively in Louisiana, corn and soybeans are planted in the same row. When they mature, pigs weighing 80 to 120 pounds are turned into the field to forage the crop and be sold at 250 to 300 pounds.

The Louisiana Experiment Station estimates that on the average eight bushels of corn in the field, plus the soybeans, will produce 100 pounds of pork. Yields of 40 to 80 bushels of corn, which are easily possible, pay well under this system, Fitzgerald says.

— s b d —

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GROWERS

THE COVER PICTURE:

Open New Orleans Elevator Addition

THE DEDICATION of a new addition at the Public Grain Elevator in New Orleans Nov. 30 gives added impetus to the port's claim as No. 1 soybean port in the country. Elevator facilities at the port have been increased to over 5 million bushels.

Storage facilities for export grain have been limited to 2,622,000 bushels up until now, with grain exports through the port growing by leaps and bounds. Last year grain handled through the elevator exceeded the previous record of 72 million bushels, established the year before, by more than 10 million bushels, with 409 ships clearing the elevator during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953.

For the past two years New Orleans has led all ports in the export of soybeans. In 1951 New Orleans handled 55 percent of the nation's soybean exports. In 1952, 41 percent of the United States' exports in soybeans passed through the port.

During the past fiscal year nearly 25 percent of the total grain receipts by railroads at the port were soybeans, with a total of 11,108,524 bushels of soybeans received in this manner. Of the total of 27,699 cars unloaded at the port soybeans accounted for 6,749 cars.

A total of 3,133,115 bushels of soybeans were unloaded from barges during the year. Twenty-two percent of the total receipts of soybeans were received by barge, and 78 percent by rail. Total soybean exports for the year were 14,241,639 bushels, 17 percent of total exports of grain through the port.

Of interest to soybean shippers are the increased storage and handling facilities. Two Link-Belt car

dumps have been installed, with an average unloading time of seven minutes each. These dumps lift the entire boxcar and pour the grain out. Eighty-one new silo bins have been built, eight new 150,000-pound hopper scales and eight 30,000-bushel-per-hour legs. Six of these legs will be used as shipper legs and two as receiving legs. The two marine legs for barge unloading will operate at a rated capacity of 15,000 bushels per hour.

Total cost of the elevator is approximately 7 million dollars, largest single contract ever let by the Board of Commissioners.

— s b d —

AFMA SETS UP NEW COMMITTEE

ACTION BY the board of directors of the American Feed Manufacturers Association has resulted in establishment of a new standing committee to be known as the AFMA committee of purchasing agents, according to announcement by J. D.

Sykes, chairman of the board. This committee will be composed of 12 purchasing agents from industry.

Long range purpose of the committee is to improve procedures in the purchasing field. Immediate goal of the committee will be to bring about a better understanding between buyers and sellers.

Chairman of the first AFMA committee of purchasing agents is Erle M. Ellis, Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago. Secretary is Robert H. Griffiths, Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago.

Others named by AFMA Chairman Sykes include: W. E. Huges, McMillen Feed Mills, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; P. H. Knowles, General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; Robert Richards, Chas. M. Cox Co., Boston, Mass.; Edward W. Peters, Kasco Mills, Inc., Toledo, Ohio; S. J. Beyhan, Cooperative Mills, Inc., Baltimore, Md.; Charles Harris, Burrus Feed Mills, Inc., Ft. Worth, Tex.; Joseph Cooper, Staley Milling Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Clarence H. Eales, Poultry Producers of Central California, San Francisco, Calif.; L. J. Halbach, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Clinton, Iowa; and R. H. Dean, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Fatty Acids Research Fellowship

A FELLOWSHIP for research on fatty acids derived from domestic fats and oils has been established in the U. S. Department of Agriculture by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, the Department and the Association has announced. The work is sponsored by the Association's fatty acid division.

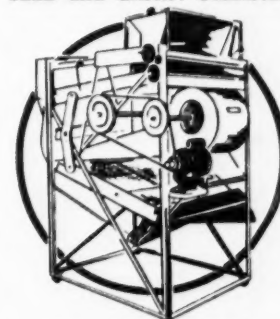
This project will be part of the Department's research program aimed at finding new uses and wider markets for fats and oils. The study will be directed particularly to research aimed at broadening the industrial application of fatty acids, which comprise 90 percent of the weight of our domestic fats and oils.

The fellowship, which provides for a Senior and Junior Fellow, extends for one year and may be renewed by mutual agreement. The research will be supervised by the agricultural Research Service's Eastern Regional Research Laboratory in Philadelphia, where the work will be done.

In announcing the project, the Department pointed out that increased production and lower consumption of fats and oils in the United States in recent years has caused mounting

surpluses of these products. The problem is especially acute for animal fats. To utilize these rising supplies, new uses must be found for oils and fats that will create new and larger markets.

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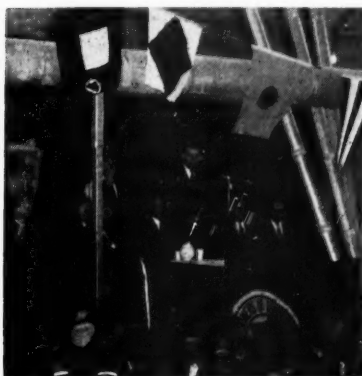


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DEDICATION. Louisiana Governor Robert Kennon speaks at the dedication of the new elevator at New Orleans Nov. 30.



SPENCER KELLOGG & Sons, Inc., plant at Bellevue, Ohio, one of five processing plants operated by the firm, which is active in both the food and industrial field.

MEN AT SPENCER KELLOGG & SONS SAY:

Soy Products Must Stay Competitive



HOWARD KELLOGG, JR.

By KENT PELLETT

Managing Editor, *The Soybean Digest*

SOYBEAN OIL has now won the battle for consumer acceptance both in the industrial and food fields.

Whether soybean oil holds its present markets and gains new ones will depend more on its competitive price position than on the solution of the technical problems in its use that still remain.

This was the story executives and research men at Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., one of the nation's major soybean processors, told me when I recently visited their offices at Buffalo, N. Y.

I was privileged to talk with Howard Kellogg, Jr., president of the firm; Dr. Alexander Schwarzman, Spencer Kellogg vice president; and R. L. Terrill and other members of the research staff. I also went through the firm's soybean processing plant and refinery at Bellevue, Ohio, under the guidance of Harry Stokely, the plant manager. All were

most patient in answering my questions.

Spencer Kellogg men assured me that whereas 20 or even 10 years ago soybean oil was an outsider looking in on the oil markets, with immense prejudice against it and resistance to its use, such is far from the case today. Volume of soybean oil usage has been rapidly expanding in many fields, while competing oils are now largely static so far as volume is concerned.

Were Pioneers

These men should know whereof they speak. The firm was one of the pioneers in promotion of soybean oil and other soy products as such. They were in the forefront of the battle for acceptance of soybean oil by the trade.

Spencer Kellogg is extremely active in both the food and industrial fields. At present it produces some 20 food products and 70 to 80 industrial products, many of them made from

soybean oil. The firm operates five soybean processing plants as well as refineries at Bellevue, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill.

Over the years it has gradually dawned on the trade that soybeans offer products of amazing versatility. And versatility is the great advantage that soybeans hold over competing products. This is true of the meal as well as the oil. Other protein concentrates may be as well adapted to feeding certain kinds of livestock as linseed meal for putting bloom on cattle and tannage for swine. But soybean oil meal is a valuable feed for all kinds of livestock.

It is the same with oils.

Linseed oil has been pre-eminent for protective coverings; and cottonseed oil for food. Soybean oil to begin with was a mere outsider in both fields.

But soybean oil has now moved into the industrial field of linseed oil, and the food field of cottonseed oil. The availability of large quantities

of soybean oil will henceforth be a limiting factor in the expansion of both of these oils.

The slow acceptance of soybean oil and the prejudice against it were not unfounded at the start. Its very versatility was a severe handicap. It was neither fish nor fowl.

Soybean oil had nonyellowing properties that appealed to the paint trade, but it was too slow drying to be a good paint oil. And its instability or tendency to "revert" handicapped it as a food oil.

Spencer Kellogg and other research men went to work on these problems. As a result:

1—Soybean oil has been upgraded and modified to speed up drying time and make for harder finishes as an industrial oil.

2—The reversion problem has been at least partially solved by improved extraction and refining techniques and now soybean oil is the leading food oil in volume.

Little resistance to the use of soybean oil remains, but it will have to be sold on a purely competitive basis, in the opinion of those interviewed. If the price is right soybean oil will continue to find extremely wide usage in both the food and industrial fields.

Modified Oils

The major effort in Spencer Kellogg laboratories has been expended on modifying soybean oil to give it drying properties so that it can be used as a replacement for other drying oils. As a result tremendous quantities of upgraded soybean oil were used in the protective coatings industries immediately after World War II when linseed oil was scarce.

Soybean oil's nonyellowing and other valuable characteristics have given the modified product a status beyond that of a mere substitute. Kellogg's Drisoy and similar modi-

fied soybean oils find their widest use in outside house and barn paints where they are as good as linseed oil in practically all respects. They are also used alone or in combination with other oils in varnishes, enamels, printing inks, linoleum, felt base coverings and as a general linseed replacement.

In addition to Drisoy, Spencer Kellogg offers a number of other soybean oil products in the industrial field.

A considerable amount of the oil the firm handles is sold as plain *degummed* soybean oil, which is crude oil with the phosphatides removed. It is used in core oil in combination with linseed oil, mineral oil and rosin, in alkyd resins and many other products. The crude phosphatides are further processed and sold as commercial soybean *lecithin*, an increasingly important material used in many prepared foods, candies, etc.

Large quantities of soybean oil go into the manufacture of alkyd resins, which are the base of the so-called synthetic enamels so widely used today. You see them as protective coatings on farm machinery and household appliances as well as in interior enamels. Alkyd resins appeared in the late 30's and were used first in industrial paints. It has been only in recent years that they have entered the home field, and "flat" alkyds are currently the hottest thing in interior wall paint vehicles.

Properties of soybean oil are ideally suited for use in alkyd resins. Soybean alkyds do a good job of drying and have excellent nonyellowing properties. At the present time more soybean oil than any other vegetable oil is used in alkyd resins.

Blown or oxidized soybean oils are made to buyers' specifications. Each company has its own requirements. Viscosity varies from very thin to so heavy it will not flow. The

firm's blown oils are in considerable use in putty, caulking compounds, flat wall paints and furniture lacquers.

Alkali refined soybean oils retain a very light color at high temperatures and have excellent nonyellowing properties. They are used in high grade alkyd resins, enamels and varnishes.

Styrenated soybean oils are extremely fast drying. They set up quickly and dry hard, have perfect sealing properties. They are used in traffic paints where fast set and long wear resistance are essential; in coating window shades; in ready-mixed aluminum paints and in interior flats.

Spencer Kellogg processes food oils at its Edgewater, N. J., plant for the margarine, shortening and salad oils industries. At Decatur, Ill., it manufactures soy flour for many uses both in food and industry.

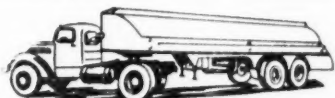
* * *

This highly diversified firm is not solely a soybean processor but operates in a wide variety of oils.

The Kellogg family has been in the linseed business since 1820, a long time as U. S. industrial firms go. The present firm was founded by Spencer Kellogg, Sr., and after his death in 1922 he was followed by his son, Howard Kellogg, Sr., who retired recently. It was during the time he was president that the company first moved into soybean processing and other fields. Howard Kellogg, Jr., is now president. Under his direction the above expansion has continued.

In recent years large modern extraction plants have been built at Decatur, Ill., and Bellevue, Ohio. In addition, the firm operates flaxseed crushing plants, as well as copra and castorbean plants and extensive terminal, sales and distributing facilities.

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Late News

Hudson, Iowa, Jan. 10, 1954

Published 32 times
yearly as a service
to the soybean
industry.

1954 SOYBEAN PRICE SUPPORT

Announcement of 1954 price support plans for soybeans is due any day. Officials had pretty well made up their minds by year's end. But they waited to check plans with members of the new soybean industry advisory committee that met in Washington Jan. 8.

A support rate of 80 to 85 percent of parity appears probable. Feeling in official quarters is that continuing 90 percent of parity support for soybeans this year would encourage much overplanting and lead to trouble.

There will be no acreage allotments on soybeans this year. This will be made clear when support program is announced. Guiding principle seems to be no allotments on any non-basic crop in 1954.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The new soybean advisory committee has been divorced from flax, which made for an unwieldy setup. It now consists of four producers and four processors.

The producers: Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark.; Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill.; Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa; and Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Processor members of the committee: E. J. Dies, Washington, D. C.; Glen Pogeler, Mason City, Iowa; W. E. Huge, Fort Wayne, Ind.; and Duane Andreas, Mankato, Minn.

COUNTRY MOVEMENT

Country movement of soybeans, which had practically dried up in late December, picked up a little after New Years Day. But producers generally appear to be holding for that \$3 price. It is believed \$3 plus storage charges would just about clean out remaining supplies in many places.

There are still substantial stocks in parts of the Cornbelt but they are low in much of the Midsouth and along the Atlantic Seaboard, where remaining beans are being held for seed. **If export demand holds up an increasing volume must come from the Midwest.**

OUTLOOK FOR MEAL, BEANS

Formula feed business is reported as normal or better for this time of year due to a good level of feeding, heavy shipments to drought areas and feeling prices won't go down.

Traders say 1954 will be a better year for the feed business, according to Wall Street Journal. Conclusion is based on larger livestock numbers to be fed and tightness in some ingredients. The Journal quotes soybean processors as predicting a tight supply for meal developing around midyear. They have crushed an average of 20 million bushels a month so far during the 1953-54 season, but can average only 15 million bushels monthly from January through September on present supplies. Processors are predicting \$80 to \$85 soybean oil meal, the Journal says.



A LITTLE FORECASTING

A Washington newsletter predicts \$3 soybeans for the balance of the crop year with a possible dip in January. This is about in line with G. L. Jordan, University of Illinois economist, who doubts that predictions of above \$3 beans this year can be justified.

But Iowa State College economist Francis Kutish believes a tight protein situation will push soybean oil meal prices up 40 to 50 percent by next summer and this will be reflected in bean prices of \$3.25 to \$3.60. (Both Kutish and Jordan predictions were made before the USDA December crop report.)

OUTLOOK FOR 1954 ACREAGE

Soybean acreage will increase about 20 percent in 1954. That about describes producer thinking which may change between now and planting time. Local informed guess range from the same acreage to double that of 1953. Even producers who are planning sizable increases are worried about the effect on succeeding crops.

Still to be determined are government programs on soybeans and other crops which could have a big effect on acreage. Moisture supply is still the big question mark for 1954. A dry subsoil is reported from Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, Arkansas, North Carolina and other states. With another general drought in 1954 soybeans will be poor no matter what the acreage.

SOYBEAN SEED GERMINATION

Germination of samples of soybean seed reported to date is generally low. Some samples at Purdue University seed testing laboratory test as low as 40 percent, according to A. S. Carter, assistant state seed commissioner. About half the seed tested at this laboratory has failed to meet certification standards. This is about in line with reports elsewhere.

Here are the official estimates by Agricultural Marketing Service (BAE) of the supply of oilseed cake and meal available for feeding this season: Total around 8.5 million tons, against 8.9 million last season. Soybean oil meal supplies about 10 percent less than the 5.5 million tons last season.

	Cash price to farmers for No. 1 soybeans Jan. 4	Cash price to farmers for No. 2 soybeans Jan. 4	Retail cash price for bagged soybean oil meal Jan. 4
Ala.		\$2.60	\$88
Ark.	2.70	2.80	82
Ill.	2.96 @ \$2.98	2.92 @ \$2.95	88
Ind.		2.94	
Iowa	2.80 @ 2.87	2.80	87 @ \$93
Kans.		2.68	84
Mo.		2.77	89
N. C.	2.50	2.70 @ 2.85	90
Tenn.	2.85	2.80	80
Va.	3.00	3.00	
Ontario	2.78		

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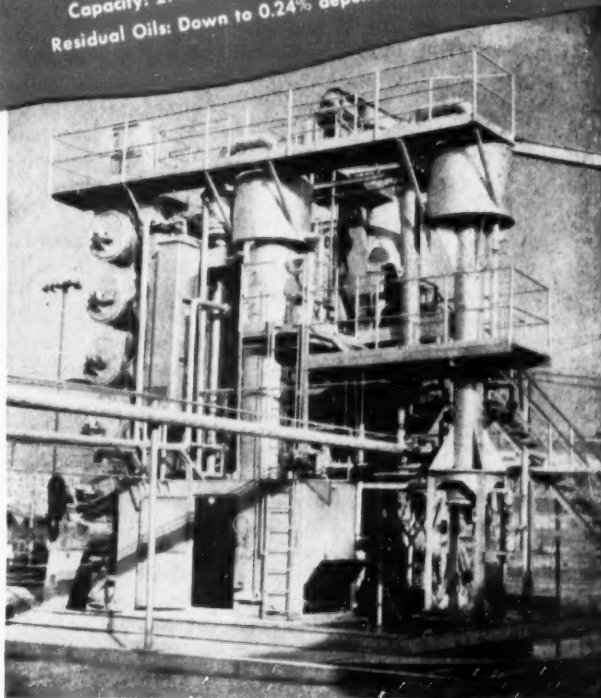
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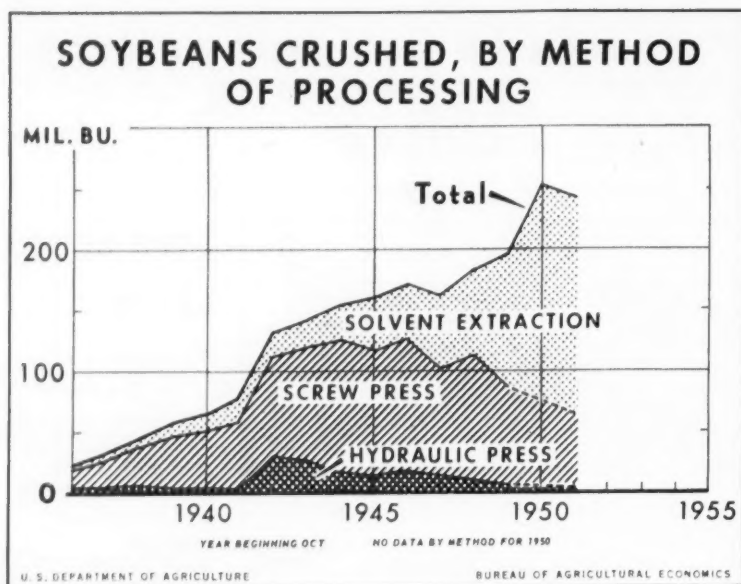
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IMPROVEMENTS IN SOYBEAN PROCESSING - -

Their Effect on Farm Income¹

By **MARTIN S. SIMON**
BAE
and **JOHN M. BREWSTER**
PMA

MOST FARMERS realize that improvements in farm technology affect cash returns. They may be less aware of the effects of technological improvements in processing and marketing. The use of solvents for extracting oil from oilseeds is one such improvement. Solvents recover more oil than any other method in current use. The chart shows changes in method of processing that have taken place for soybeans. Similar changes are occurring for cottonseed. Changes in size of mill, as well as changes in type, affect returns to farmers.

How do these new processing methods affect returns to producers? It's a complicated story. Only the highlights will be given. A more complete discussion is included in the August-September 1953 Fats and Oils Situation published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. That article is based largely on three reports issued recently by the U. S. Department of

Agriculture: Marketing Research Report No. 35, Technical Bulletin No. 1068, and Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 103.

Our story can be divided into two parts. The first concerns the net gain resulting from the effect of more efficient processing techniques on (1) the combined value of the products obtained in processing and (2) costs of processing. The second concerns the distribution of this gain between farmers, processors, and consumers. Soybeans provide an illustration. The general reasoning applies equally well for other oilseeds.

Changes in Value of Products

When soybeans are processed, both oil and meal are obtained. The value of the meal (price times yield) would be affected only slightly by the use of solvent extraction. The increase in yield of oil of 20-25 percent would tend to increase its total value per bushel of soybeans processed.

The price of soybean oil is determined chiefly by the supply of and demand for total edible fats and oils. If the entire 1951-52 soybean crush had been processed by solvent extraction

instead of by the methods actually used, the resulting 5-percent increase in output of soybean oil would have been equivalent, in recent years, to a 2.4-percent increase in the total supply of food fats and oils.

Normally, this increase in supply would result in about a 3.5-percent reduction in the price of soybean and other food oils. Thus, about two-thirds of the increase in oil value resulting from the increase in yield would be offset by the lower price.

Changes in Cost of Processing

Costs of processing may be affected by new methods or by a change in mill size. Cost data are not available for soybeans. Data on cottonseed processing in 1949-50 indicate that costs per ton of seed processed were (1) about 8.5 percent higher for the direct solvent method than for screw presses when 10,600 tons were crushed annually and 3.3 percent higher when 42,200 tons were crushed and (2) 16 percent lower for a hydraulic mill crushing 10,600 tons per year than for the current industry's smallest mill (4-press hydraulic) crushing 6,000 tons and 35 percent lower for a hydraulic mill crushing 42,200 tons.

Thus, for cottonseed at least, growers apparently could benefit more—assuming no serious change in competitive conditions—from industry shifts to more economical size mills than from a mere change in type of mill. Over-all gains depend on the change in product value relative to the change in costs.

How Oilseed Prices Are Affected

The question of how farmers benefit is a complex one. When the new process is first introduced, advantages go primarily to firms making the change. Oil supply is increased and prices lowered somewhat. But oilseed prices would be determined chiefly by the remaining mills. If all mills shift to the most efficient processing method, net gains would be passed on to farmers (as higher seed prices) and to users of oil (as lower prices for a larger supply).

If most mills shift to a more efficient method, those operating less efficiently are squeezed between falling oil prices and rising seed costs. Soybean processors faced such a situation during recent seasons.

To sum up, benefits to farmers tend to increase as more of the most efficient processing equipment is used.

¹/The research on which this article is based was made under authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (RMA, Title II).

Competing Oilseeds Are Affected

If solvent extraction had been used to process the entire 1951-52 soybean crush, soybean prices would have been higher but prices of cottonseed might have been reduced by about 2 percent. If solvent extraction is used more extensively by the cottonseed industry, prices of soybeans will be lower than otherwise. Such losses offset in part gains to farmers from the use of more efficient processing methods for the oilseeds they produce.

Future Soybean Production

A change in prices of soybeans relative to prices of competing crops

might cause some change in acreage and production. If prices of soybeans were lowered as a result of increased supplies of cottonseed oil, any resulting decline in soybean production would partly offset the effect of increased supplies of cottonseed oil on prices of soybean oil, cottonseed oil, and other food fats and oils. Acreage restrictions for 1954-crop corn and cotton will result in some expansion in soybeans. The effect of improvements in processing techniques on returns to growers is a real one, but it may be obscured by the more dramatic short-run factors that cause sharp year-to-year changes in farm income.

Install Driers in Mid-Philadelphia

THERE are at least two very unusual features about this installation of Aeroglaze grain driers for Tidewater Grain Co. at 20th and Shamokin Sts. in Philadelphia.

1—It is located virtually downtown in one of the nation's largest cities.

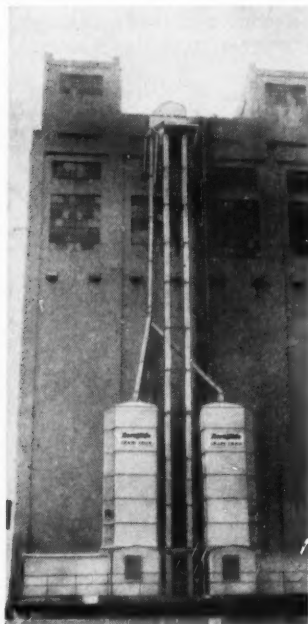
2—The driers are 25 feet in the air.

When the elevator was taken over by Tidewater, a large handler of soy-

sent an unrealistic expense. The railroad on one side and the city of Philadelphia on the other three crowded so closely there was just no room for a conventional drier installation alongside the elevator.

The only level area available was on top of the shed covering the carloading facilities.

Two Aeroglaze driers and a 110-foot dual Aeroglaze elevator now occupy space that had been considered unusable. Furthermore, it has been so incorporated that the drying goes on topside, the carloading goes on underneath, and the normal operation of the elevator continues.



beans, it was apparent that drying equipment would be of tremendous advantage. But the construction of the bins was such that the incorporation of an inside unit would cost precious storage space and also pre-

GLIDDEN VICE PRESIDENT



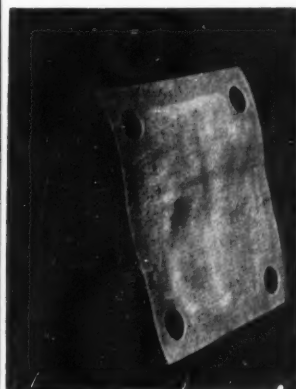
WILLARD C. LIGHTER

Willard C. Lighter, general manager of the soya products division of the Glidden Co., has been elected a vice president and a director of the company, according to an announcement by Dwight P. Joyce, Glidden president.

Mr. Lighter joined the company in 1952 as general manager of trading for the soya products division and was named general manager of the division in February 1953. He will continue in this capacity.

Mr. Lighter's division consists of six large producing units in Indiana, Illinois and California.

A well-known figure in the grain, feed and oilseed processing business, Lighter began his career with Cargill, Inc., in Minneapolis, in 1934.



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USDA Ups Crop Estimate 10 Million Bu.

THE 1954 national soybean crop estimate was raised more than 10 million bushels as compared with Nov. 1 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its annual summary issued Dec. 17.

The final figure was 262.3 million bushels compared with the Nov. 1 figure of 252.2 million bushels.

All leading soybean producing states except Minnesota showed increases as compared with a month earlier. Missouri had the greatest increase, with 4 million bushels, and Illinois had 2.5 million. And there were increases in Iowa, Indiana and Ohio of 1 to 1.5 million bushels in each state.

On the other hand, Arkansas and Mississippi, where the drought was especially severe, each lost over a half million bushels compared with the November estimate.

12 Percent Under 1952

The current estimate of 262 million bushels is 12 percent less than the revised estimate of 298 million bushels harvested last year. The relatively low production in 1953 is the result of low yields per acre. The 18.3 bushels per harvested acre is the lowest since 1917 and compares with 20.8 in 1952 and the 10-year average of 19.7 bushels per acre.

A record acreage was planted to soybeans in 1953—a total of 16.5

million acres, 90,000 acres above 1952, the previous high. Of the total acreage, about 37 percent or 14.4 million acres were harvested for beans. This is slightly above the 14.3 million acres in 1952, but indicates a slightly smaller percentage for beans than a year ago.

Started Off Well

The 1953 soybean crop was off to a very favorable start over most of the main producing area. Plantings were made near the optimum dates in most states, although a few beans were planted late because of weather conditions. But the bright prospects for a record soybean crop were soon dimmed by drought. The early drought centered in Missouri and Kansas, but spread to affect much of the heavy producing soybean area. Only the northern edge of the main belt and parts of the South Atlantic area had favorable growing weather. Partially offsetting the effects of the dry summer, the harvesting season was the earliest and perhaps the most favorable of record. Most soybeans were combined before Nov. 1, except in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, which are late harvesting states. The extreme dry conditions at harvesting time caused considerable shattering, but losses from this cause were not as severe

as expected earlier. The moisture content of beans combined this year has been exceptionally low.

The North Central states produced 233 million bushels or 89 percent of the U. S. total. Last year the same area produced 257 million or 86 percent of the total. Of the major producing states, only Minnesota had a record yield and production. That state produced nearly 28 million bushels of soybeans, far above its previous record. Despite drought, especially in the Southern districts, Illinois produced 77 million bushels of soybeans, or almost 30 percent of the U. S. production. This was the result of a relatively high acreage, as the yield of 20.5 bushels per acre was the lowest since 1947 and compares with an average of 22.4 bushels per acre. In both Missouri and Kansas, drought damage was severe; in Kansas yields per acre were the lowest since 1939.

As a group, the South Central states were the most severely hit by drought. Yields in that area were the lowest in recent years. The area produced only 16.6 million bushels, at an average yield of 12.4 bushels per acre. Last year the same states produced 28.5 million bushels, with a yield of 15.6 bushels per acre. All producing states in the area, except Alabama and Louisiana, reported exceptionally low yields. The South Atlantic states were not severely hurt by dry weather and yields, although below last year, were above average.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Acreage harvested*			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	1953	Average	1952	1953	Average	1952	1953
	1942-51			1942-51			1942-51		
	1,000 acres			Bushels			1,000 bushels		
N. Y.	9	5	5	16.1	17.5	16.0	145	88	80
N. J.	16	20	27	17.3	20.5	18.0	269	410	486
Pa.	29	19	19	16.0	19.0	17.0	450	361	323
Ohio	1,043	940	1,036	20.2	22.0	20.5	20,971	20,680	21,238
Ind.	1,480	1,683	1,755	20.3	23.5	21.0	30,171	39,550	36,855
Ill.	3,522	3,716	3,751	22.4	24.0	20.5	78,829	89,184	76,896
Mich.	161	92	110	17.8	19.0	19.0	1,773	1,748	2,090
Wis.	39	48	56	13.4	17.0	14.5	523	816	812
Minn.	672	1,155	1,351	15.7	19.0	20.5	10,914	21,945	27,696
Iowa	1,736	1,526	1,597	20.4	25.5	21.5	35,181	38,913	34,336
Mo.	808	1,724	1,824	17.7	19.0	14.0	14,803	32,756	25,536
N. Dak.	13	29	23	11.2	12.5	13.5	147	362	310
S. Dak.	32	85	87	14.3	15.0	18.0	434	1,275	1,566
Nebr.	36	88	105	19.0	26.0	18.5	652	2,288	1,942
Kans.	254	640	496	12.6	11.5	8.0	3,310	7,360	3,968
Del.	49	58	64	13.2	17.0	16.5	658	986	1,056
Md.	50	75	95	14.5	18.0	19.0	739	1,350	1,805
Va.	169	174	167	16.1	17.0	16.0	1,791	2,958	2,672
W. Va.	1	1	1	14.2	15.0	—	19	15	—
N. C.	252	287	263	13.4	16.5	14.5	3,434	4,736	3,814
S. C.	32	98	130	9.6	11.5	11.0	353	1,127	1,430
Ga.	14	36	50	8.8	10.5	12.0	130	378	600
Fla.	12	12	12	20.0	18.0	—	240	216	—
Ky.	99	110	96	16.6	15.5	13.0	1,690	1,705	1,248
Tenn.	107	181	150	16.7	20.0	13.5	1,904	3,620	2,025
Ala.	46	92	92	15.4	19.0	20.5	766	1,748	1,886
Miss.	183	455	250	15.2	13.5	12.0	2,986	6,142	3,000
Ark.	326	866	665	16.9	16.0	11.0	5,799	13,856	7,315
La.	33	41	40	14.0	14.5	16.0	464	594	640
Okla.	18	82	50	9.7	10.5	10.0	207	861	500
U. S.	11,114	14,338	14,366	19.7	20.8	18.3	219,596	298,052	262,341

*Equivalent solid acreage. (Acreage grown alone, with an allowance for acreage grown with other crops.)

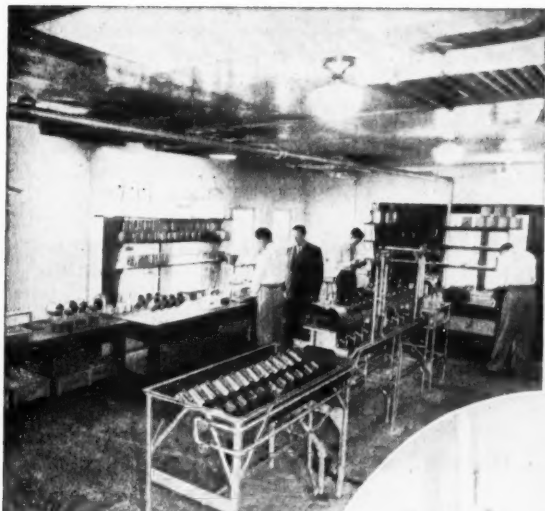
Soybeans for Hay

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Pro- duction		Grazed or Plowed Under
	'52	'53	'52	'53	'52	'53	
	1000 acres	Tons	1000 tons	1000 acres			
N. Y.	7	5	1.70	1.50	12	8	2
N. J.	15	13	1.65	1.60	25	21	3
Pa.	26	18	1.45	1.45	38	26	19
Ohio	77	74	1.35	1.25	104	92	22
Ind.	95	117	1.10	1.10	104	129	19
Ill.	4	2	1.40	1.40	6	3	9
Mich.	9	10	1.95	1.65	18	16	4
Wis.	6	7	1.55	1.30	9	9	36
Minn.	7	10	1.75	1.50	12	15	7
Iowa	55	99	1.20	1.00	66	99	45
Mo.	1	—	1.20	—	1	—	—
N. D.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. D.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebr.	35	48	1.05	.90	37	43	28
Kans.	7	6	1.35	1.25	9	8	2
Del.	15	18	1.45	1.45	22	26	4
Md.	33	52	1.30	1.10	43	57	46
Va.	7	8	1.60	1.50	11	12	1
W. Va.	127	136	1.05	1.00	133	136	94
N. C.	33	28	.95	.95	31	27	54
S. C.	36	39	.95	1.00	34	39	56
Ga.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fla.	99	91	1.20	1.30	119	118	18
Ky.	142	95	1.00	1.20	142	114	62
Tenn.	68	53	.80	.90	54	48	16
Ala.	130	120	1.05	1.05	136	126	65
Miss.	100	108	.90	.85	90	92	30
Ark.	17	11	1.05	1.15	18	13	200
La.	39	15	.90	.95	35	14	33
Okla.	1	1	.70	.90	1	1	4
Texas	1,191	1,184	1.10	1.09	1,310	1,292	891

U.S. Department of Agriculture crop reporting board's annual report.

U.S. Department of Agriculture crop reporting board's annual report.

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World Soybean Crop Less Than 1952

WORLD production of soybeans in 1953 is expected to be slightly less than in 1952, according to the first forecast of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Present prospects are for a harvest of 654.5 million bushels compared with the 1952 revised estimate of 667.7 million bushels and the record outturn of 669.4 million bushels produced in 1950.

The expected decline from 1952 of over 13 million bushels in world production is essentially the difference between the sharp drop in United States production and the sizeable increases foreseen in China and Manchuria. United States production represents 36 to 33 percent of the soybeans grown in the areas of the free world while production in the free world accounts for about one-half of the world total.

Canadian production set a new record for the tenth successive year. The crop, all in Ontario Province, was up 7 percent from 1952 and was over 21 times the average prewar volume. Acreage was one-fourth larger than the previous year but the average yield declined to 20.4 bushels against 24.0 a year ago.

China

There is believed to have been considerable improvement in China's

soybean output last year. In China proper, production is estimated roughly at 220 million bushels or 10 percent above the 1952 harvest—possibly an increase from the prewar level for the first time.

Manchuria's crop may have approximated 134 million bushels or about 7 percent above the 1952 estimate. Apparently Manchurian output has not regained the prewar level.

Acreage to soybeans probably was expanded last year in all China. Edible oils for local consumption reportedly are in short supply.

Japan's 1953 harvest dropped around 13 percent due to unfavorable weather.

Brazil Crop

The 1953 soybean harvest in Brazil was officially estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture at 92,110 tons from 143,220 acres or slightly above the previous harvest of 85,850 tons from 143,330 acres, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A somewhat larger area is now being planted because of good export prospects.

In the past, soybeans have been produced almost entirely in Rio Grande do Sul. Efforts are taking place to increase production in the

states of Sao Paulo and other South Brazilian states. Production is still small in these states and was reported at only 360 tons in 1952 and 1,300 in 1953.

The new exchange rate of 28.36 cruzeiros per dollar permits exporters to lower their prices in foreign currencies and Japan has become actively interested in acquiring the crop.

Sales have become so brisk that Brazil has now put on export quotas to guarantee supplies to local processors. Under this quota, 65 percent of the stocks held by exporters can be exported and the remaining 35 percent will be reserved for local consumption.

Although soybean oil is interchangeable with cottonseed and other edible oils, the difficulties of processing soybeans have limited their use in Brazil.

Soybeans in September were quoted at 145 cruzeiros per 60 kilo bag (\$2.32 per bushel). The minimum price for common type soybeans set by the Government for the 1953 harvest was \$2.56 per bushel. The Ministry of Finance is authorized to acquire soybeans at this price. Apparently the Government has not carried out any purchase program to support soybean prices at the fixed minimum.

SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1951-53. ★

Continent and country	ACREAGE*					YIELD PER ACRE					PRODUCTION							
	Average—		1951	1952	1953†	Average—		1951	1952	1953†	Average—		1951	1952	1953†			
	1935-39	1945-49				1935-39	1945-49				1935-39	1945-49						
	—1,000 acres—					—Bushels—					—1,000 Bushels—							
NORTH AMERICA																		
Canada	‡	10	73	155	172	216	21.3	20.5	24.8	24.0	20.4	‡	267	1,491	3,843	4,128	4,406	
United States (1)		3,042	10,649	13,545	14,075	14,335	18.5	19.6	20.9	20.7	17.6		56,167	208,885	282,477	291,682	252,276	
EUROPE																		
Italy		§	4	2	2		12.1	17.8	22.0	22.9		‡	1	74	34	51		
Yugoslavia		5	15	18			14.9	10.1	8.7			‡	71	155	157			
Other Europe		93	68	95	95	97							1,067	456	598	482	578	
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	¶	607										¶	5,805					
ASIA																		
Turkey	¶	1	‡	4	6	7	29.0	10.9	11.4	14.9		¶	37	45	73	110		
China proper (22 provinces)		12,411	11,256				16.7	16.9					207,656	190,248	192,900	200,000	226,000	
Manchuria		8,992	‡	7,048	6,600	7,400	8,200	16.8	16.5	16.7	16.9	16.3	151,294	‡	116,475	111,150	125,000	134,000
Indonesia (2)		889	661	933	971			10.0	9.7	10.0	10.0		9,731	6,393	9,321	9,700		
Japan		797	612	1,043	1,013	1,040		15.6	12.1	16.7	18.9	15.2	12,338	7,432	17,430	19,161	15,800	
Korea (3)	‡	1,921	583	617	590			10.0	8.5	6.9	7.0		17,654	4,984	4,264	4,135		
Taiwan (Formosa)	‡	17	32	57				8.9	9.4	8.6			‡	151	297	493	551	500
SOUTH AMERICA																		
Brazil (4)			23	89	151	154		19.0	25.5	19.1	20.2			446	2,265	2,890	3,114	
AFRICA																		
Tanganyika														40	37			
Union of South Africa		‡	10	12					5.2	7.5			‡	54	92	110		
Total excluding "Other Europe," U. S. S. R., Chinese Mainland and North Korea		5,670	12,750	16,630	17,200	17,550							87,185	231,045	322,090	334,000	291,675	
World Total (5)		29,000	32,460	36,575	37,945	40,100							463,720	548,180	635,060	667,745	654,510	

★ Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. † Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. ‡ Preliminary. ‡ Average of less than 5 years. § Less than 500 acres. ¶ One year only. (1) Acreage harvested for beans. (2) Java and Madura only. (3) Beginning with 1948 figures represent South Korea only. (4) Rio Grande do Sul and Sao Paulo. (5) Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries, except as noted.

Luck Third Time Winner at Remington

JACK LUCK of Remington, Ind., exhibited the sweepstakes sample for the third time at the 16th annual Remington Soybean Show to take permanent possession of the trophy.

It was generally agreed the show was the most successful yet held at Remington. This was true of both the afternoon educational program and the evening banquet.

Over 200 attended in the afternoon to hear speakers Albert Dimond, vice president of the American Soybean Association, Lovington, Ill.; Ersel Walley, Fort Wayne, Ind., American Soybean Association director; and Dr. Earl Butz of Purdue University.

About 600 people were served in 20 minutes at the annual banquet.

The other trophy winners in the show were: Nevo Culp of Remington, champion of the farmers division; Glen Kinsell of Remington, champion of the certified seed division; Jack Luck, champion of the open class division; Bill Medley of Remington, champion of the vocational agriculture division; Larry Sommer of Remington, champion of the junior agriculture division; Paul

Johnson of Goodland, champion of the veterans division; George Shulte of Oak Grove township in Benton County, champion of the Benton County 4-H division; Ted St. Pierre of Wolcott, champion of the Jasper County 4-H Club division; James Wagner of Brookston, champion of the White County 4-H Club division, and Martin Knapp of DeMotte, champion of the Newton County 4-H Club division.

The show was judged by Charlie Bowman and Joe Maish. Quality of the 109 samples exhibited was a little below the average of past shows due to the fall drought.

International Winner

Leonard Clunis, Ridgetown, Ontario, Canada, won the 1953 International soybean championship with his exhibit at the 31st International Hay and Grain Show held in conjunction with the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago Nov. 23-Dec. 5.

Reserve champion was Ben T. Gildersleeve who has won the championship previously.

Clunis won first in the class for

yellow soybeans of regions 1 and 2; and Gildersleeve won for regions 4 and 8.

First place winner for regions 3 and 7 was E. W. Doubet, Hanna City, Ill.

— s b d —

BISBEE LINSEED SOLD

The capital stock of Bisbee Linseed Co., Chicago Heights, Ill., was purchased at public sale Oct. 29 by the Reliable Packing Co., Chicago. The latter firm thus came into possession of all the assets of Bisbee, including plant and equipment at Chicago Heights. Sale was conducted by Samuel L. Winternitz & Co., Chicago.

First soybean processing in the Midwest was done at Chicago Heights, but not in the Bisbee plant. In 1918 the Chicago Heights Oil Manufacturing Co. added two Expellers designed for soybeans. These were used on soybeans sporadically until 1923, when the firm's property except for the soybean equipment was sold to Bisbee.

The Expellers were sold to Funk Bros. Seed Co., another early processor of soybeans. I. C. Bradley, in charge of soybean processing at Chicago Heights, transferred to Funks, and later became manager of the Taylorville, Ill., plant of Allied Mills, Inc.

— s b d —

CANADIAN EXPORTS

Five lake cargoes of Canadian soybeans totaling one-half million bushels have been shipped to date from Ontario points to Montreal for export, according to the Ontario Soybean Growers' Marketing Board newsletter.

The first cargo of Canadian soybeans for ocean shipment was loaded in Montreal on Nov. 5 destined for Glasgow, Scotland. It graded No. 1.

"This export business has apparently had a marked effect on the spread between the Ontario price and the Chicago futures market," according to the association newsletter.

"In 1952 the spread between the Chicago and the Ontario price grew rapidly as public soybean storage facilities became tied up. In 1953 this did not happen and it is believed to have been due to the export of soybeans from Ontario relieving the storage facilities of one-half million bushels of soybeans.

"An additional effect this export has had is to put the growers in a bargaining position for an export soybean rail rate which we up to the present time have been unable to have established," states the Board.

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PUBLICATIONS

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OILS MARKETS. Because of the declining market for fats and oils in the manufacture of soap and the outlook for continuing large supplies of fats and oils, producers are searching for expanding markets. Two major possibilities are synthetic detergents and emulsifiers.

Synthetic detergents are made from petroleum derivatives and from fats and oils. In the fats and oils field, tallow and grease are about the cheapest materials available, but with present techniques they constitute no more than half of the fats and oils involved. Coconut oil, or other lauric-acid-bearing oil, makes up at least half.

Even if all synthetic detergents currently used were fat-based, not more than 300 million pounds of fats would be required in the process. (Production of tallow and grease has increased by about 700 million pounds since the war.) So, if synthetic detergents as now manufactured increase in use, total tallow consumption in cleaning products will decline.

Emulsifiers nearly all contain some derivative of fats and oils, and consume in the neighborhood of 360 million pounds annually. A wide range of products, both food and industrial, use emulsifiers, from margarine to paint, cosmetics, insecticides and lubricating greases.

There are opportunities for market

expansion in numerous directions—as great as tenfold increases are probable within five years in important segments of the market, according to informed opinion.

DETERGENTS, EMULSIFIERS, AND EMULSION PRODUCTS AS MARKET OUTLETS FOR FATS AND OILS. Marketing Research Report No. 46, June 1953. Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

FEED INDUSTRY. The mixed feeds industry has grown rapidly during recent years and its 2 billion dollars worth of sales by 1947 made it one of the nation's largest.

Roughly half of the ingredients entering into the production of mixed feeds were whole grains and cornmeal. The second largest group—vegetable oil meals—accounted for about 16 percent of the total.

Seven ingredients—corn, millfeeds and screenings, soybean oil meal, oats, wheat, alfalfa meal, and barley, in that order—accounted for more than 70 percent of all the ingredients used by the industry in 1947.

The mixed feeds industry is faced with the problems of maintaining large enough stocks of ingredients to continue operations, of minimizing risks from price changes, and of holding down its storage needs to practical levels. Most manufacturers apparently try to carry as small a stock of ingredients as possible.

THE MIXED-FEEDS INDUSTRY. By William R. Askew and V. John Bresike. Marketing Research Report No. 38, May 1953. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Depart-

ment of Agriculture. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 10 cents.

VARIETIES. Results of regional tests conducted since 1943 on soybean varieties in Nebraska are reported in a new bulletin just out.

Experiments have been conducted in five general areas: northeast Nebraska; the central Platte Valley under irrigation; east central Nebraska; the State Experiment Station at Lincoln; and in extreme southeast Nebraska.

Lincoln and Adams have been good performers in all soybean growing areas of the state, though Hawkeye appears to be the best variety for the northeastern part of the state. Blackhawk is recommended where earlier maturity is desired in that section.

Highest yields were obtained in the irrigated section in Buffalo and Phelps Counties—as high as 50 bushels per acre in 1950.

PERFORMANCE OF SOYBEAN VARIETIES, 1943-1953. By D. G. Hanway and A. F. Drier. Outstate Testing Circular 34. Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebr.

OVER-HEATED MEAL. The bad effects of over-heating soybean oil meal can be partially overcome by the addition of water before overheating, according to Alberta experiments.

ACTION OF MOISTURE ON DAMAGE DONE DURING OVER-HEATING OF SOYBEAN OIL MEAL. By Ruth Renner, D. R. Clandinin and A. R. Robblee, University of Alberta. Poultry Science, Vol. 32, No. 4, pages 582-585, July 1953.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SESAME OIL. By Pierre Budowski and K. S. Markley. Chemical Review, Vol. 48, No. 1, 1951.

A complete study of sesame oil. Extraction and processing, composition, color reactions, stability, nutritional value, physiological properties are detailed. The oil has marked stability.

THE EFFECTS OF PROCESSING VARIABLES ON THE NUTRITIVE VALUE OF SUNFLOWER SEED OIL MEAL. By A. B. Morrison, D. R. Clandinin and A. R. Robblee, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Poultry Science, May 1953, Vol. 32, No. 3, pages 492-496.

THE INSIDE STORY OF LINSEED OIL MEAL. 16 pages. Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., 600 Roanoke Bldg., Minneapolis 2, Minn.

MORE FOR YOUR MONEY—ARCHER SOYBEAN OIL MEAL. 16 pages illustrated. Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., 600 Roanoke Bldg., Minneapolis 2, Minn.

FEEDING

UREA. In a comparison of urea with soybean oil meal in barley rations for Hereford steers at the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station there were small differences in nutrient digestibility and nitrogen retention in favor of the soybean oil meal supplement.

Urea nitrogen was utilized with equal efficiency in rations of different cereal grains and sweet potatoes, and with less efficiency in rations containing molasses.

VALUE OF UREA NITROGEN IN RATIONS CONTAINING DIFFERENT CARBOHYDRATE FEEDS. By Marvin C. Bell, Willis D. Gallup and C. K. Whitehair, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station. Journal of Animal Science, November 1953, pages 787-797. 372 Broadway, Albany 7, N. Y.

UREA. Several non-protein nitrogen materials including Furameal (a furfural byproduct), ammoniated molasses, and urea were satisfactory protein substitutes for fattening

steers when fed to the level of 40 percent of the protein supplement, in tests reported by the Quaker Oats Co.

THE VALUE OF SEVERAL AMMONIATED PRODUCTS AS FEED FOR BEEF CATTLE. By Ralph McCall and W. R. Graham, Jr., Quaker Oats Co. Journal of Animal Science, Nov. 1953, pages 798-805. 372 Broadway, Albany 7, N. Y.

PROTEIN. Optimum level of protein for growth in a diet fed New Hampshire chicks is around 24 or 25 percent during both hot and cold weather, according to Arizona and Beltsville experiments.

Chicks were fed diets containing varying quantities of soybean oil meal—and also sardine meal and casein—to bring their total protein to various levels.

THE LEVEL OF PROTEIN IN THE DIET OF GROWING NEW HAMPSHIRE CHICKENS DURING HOT WEATHER. By Burt W. Heywang, H. R. Bird and A. R. Kemmerer, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and University of Arizona. Poultry Science, September 1953, Vol. 32, No. 5, 781-785.

TOXIC MEAL. Trichloroethylene-extracted soybean oil meal that is highly toxic to cattle may at times be toxic to chicks, according to North Dakota experiments. This is shown by higher death loss, growth failure and decreased resistance to disease.

TOXICOSIS OF CHICKENS CAUSED BY TRICHLOROETHYLENE-EXTRACTED SOYBEAN MEAL. By D. F. Eveleth and Alice I. Goldsby, Journal American Veterinary Medicine Association, July 1953, pages 38-39.

SILAGE. Use of air-and-moisture-tight plastic bags for storage of silage for stacks and trench silos has shown favorable results in New Jersey experiments according to a preliminary report.

Soybean-sudan grass silage so stored over winter and through the next spring and summer was in good condition when opened.

PROGRESS REPORT ON PACKAGED SILAGE AND PLASTIC COVERS FOR SILAGE STACKS AND TRENCH SILOS. By Charles H. Reed, Department of Agricultural Engineering, Rutgers University, Brunswick, N. J.

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CASE



NEW HORIZONS IN BEEF SUPPLEMENTS. By Dr. Wise Burroughs, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. Feed Age, April 1953.

The author reviews the new developments in beef feeding, including newer knowledge of rumen nutrition, Purdue Supplement A and increased usage of urea and ammoniated materials.

PROVIDING VITAMIN B-12, ANTIBIOTIC AND UNKNOWN GROWTH FACTOR ACTIVITY FOR CHICK DIETS. By Elton L. Johnson, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. Poultry Science, November 1952, Vol. 31, No. 6, pages 955-961.

BOOKS

SOILS BOOK. Firman E. Bear has completely rewritten and revised his book, *Soils and Fertilizers*, bringing it thoroughly up to date in a fourth edition. Published this month by John Wiley & Sons, the new volume is a forward-looking

work which anticipates an expanded populace and its inevitable needs.

Bear faces this problem squarely by giving major consideration to the subject of soils in their relation to crop production.

Soil management is then covered in terms of moisture control, mechanical operations, organic matter maintenance, and conservation, while other chapters devote attention to nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and sulfur resources. Among the entirely new sections are those on sodium resources, trace elements, and yield potentialities of crop plants.

For many years editor of *Soil Science* magazine, Dr. Bear brings 50 years of knowledge to the revision of his book.

The fourth edition of *Soils and Fertilizers* contains 420 pages and is priced at \$6. Order through *Soybean Digest*, Hudson, Iowa.

THE PRESS

COMPETITION. We don't comment on the following for it speaks for itself. Howard Gramlich,

director of agricultural and forestry development of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway system, produces a regular "Ag" newsletter. His September issue has comment on soybeans thriving in Minnesota, a big dairy state. He wrote:

"Soybean production in Minnesota has made phenomenal progress in recent years. Only a decade ago they were almost unheard of in the Gopher State, yet this year's crop is estimated to yield well over 25,000,000 bushels in the state and Minnesota now ranks fifth in soybean production. This has been made possible through the development of new varieties adapted to Minnesota's climate and these do remarkably well on the highly fertile, rolling prairie land of the southern part of the state. Ironically, soybean oil is a leading component of margarine and Minnesota is the number one state in butter manufacture. What a setting for a 'battle royal,' especially taking into consideration that soybeans are largely grown on dairy farms in the state. *In other words, the farmer is his own competitor.*"

—*The Cheese Reporter.*

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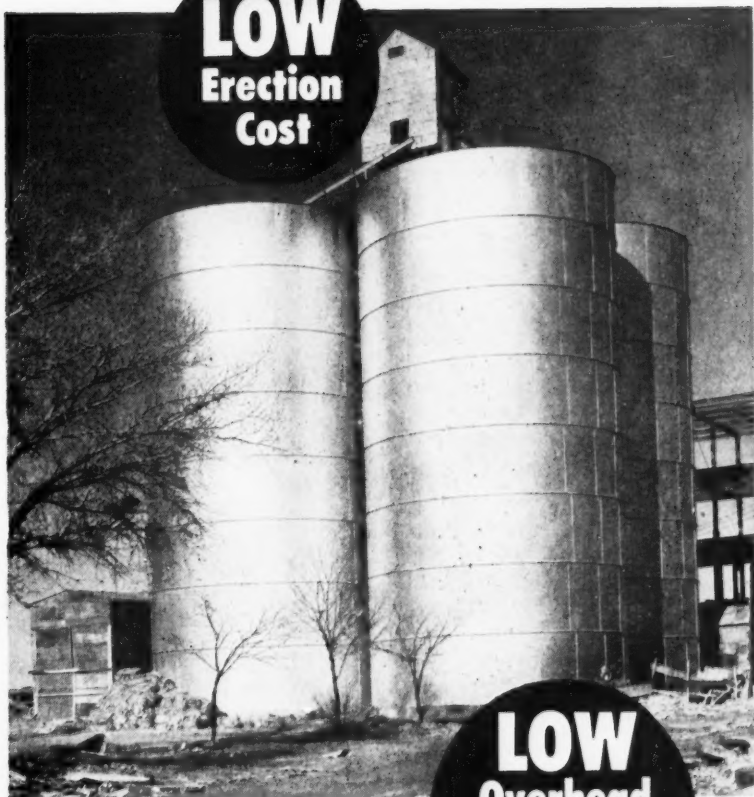
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GRITS and FLAKES...

FROM THE WORLD OF SOY

◆ Dr. Jerome C. Lyons, a member of the teaching and research staff in soils and plant chemistry at the University of Illinois since 1947, has joined Steve Turner Farm Seeds, Pontiac, Ill., as full time agronomist. Steve Turner announces. He will work with and help farmers of the area with their soil and crop problems.

◆ Ralph S. Moore of Soy Rich Products, Inc., Wichita, Kansas., reports the installation of a Des Moines, Iowa, Hot Spot Detector grain temperature measuring system. The equipment was installed by the Des Moines firm in Soy Rich's 20 storage tanks.

◆ Firm of Procter & Johnson, Chicago, a sales agent for linseed oil and other products for the protective coatings industry since 1921, has dissolved. Thomas R. Procter, owner, and his son, Thomas W. Procter, have joined the sales force of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. to supervise the sale of ADM drying oils and paint vehicles. They will headquarter at ADM's Chicago offices located at 927 Blackhawk St.

◆ Two Expellers have been added to the plant of Big 4 Cooperative Soybean Processing Association at Sheldon, Iowa, bringing the total to six. Manager Charles W. Hanson has reported.

◆ William Price Wood, Jr., 43, partner in the firm of T. W. Wood & Sons seed firm at Richmond, Va., died suddenly of a heart attack while visiting his son at Fork Union Military Academy. He had been associated with the firm, which was founded by his grandfather, since shortly after receiving his master's degree at Cornell University. He was a past president and member of the executive committee of the Southern Seedsmen's Association. He was also a past president and secretary-treasurer of the Virginia Seedsmen's Association.

◆ Carl F. Sprague has joined the sales department of the Chase Bag Co. as a packaging engineer. He will work in cooperation with the research laboratory of the company in Chagrin Falls, Ohio, on packaging materials and methods. He has been manager of the packaging engineering department of the Sherwin Williams Co. He has spent 20 years in the packaging field.

◆ A new, more powerful pellet mill capable of producing 10 tons of Kent Feed pellets every hour is being installed in the new Kent Feed plant in Muscatine, Iowa. This machine, manufactured by the California Pellet Mill Co., is the first of this large capacity installed in Iowa, and the third in the U. S. It brings the total capacity of the plant to 25 tons per hour.

◆ Webster A. Barnard, Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co., Inc., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, died suddenly of a stroke Nov. 12. He was a grandson of the founder of the company and had been associated with the firm all his business life.

◆ James W. Moore has been appointed to the newly created position of general sales manager of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis. He has been vice president and director of linseed oil sales. Moore started with ADM in 1928.

FORMS OWN COMPANY

The resignation of Dr. Percy L. Julian, internationally-known organic chemist, as director of research in the vegetable oil and food divisions of the Glidden Co., has been announced.



JULIAN

He will continue his research work in steroids and pharmaceuticals, and take over the post of president and director of the Surburan Chemical Co., Franklin Park, Ill. He will also found his own company to be known as Percy L. Julian Research Laboratories.

Dr. Julian has long been known as one of the leading chemists in the field of research on soya products. His synthesized hormone compounds and those for treatment of arthritis have made a considerable impact on medical research.

— s b d —
NEW SALES HEAD

Don Davis is now in charge of promotion of electrical sales at Riechman-Crosby Co., Memphis, Tenn., distributors of mill supplies, machinery and electrical equipment. Graduated from the University of Tennessee as an electrical engineer, Davis brings to his new job not only university training, but several years of practical experience in selling and operating electrical equipment.

In 1942, he joined the Maritime Service and served until 1945. Later he served in the Army until 1946.

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◆ Dr. William J. Monson has been appointed to the research staff of the special products division of the Borden Co. at Elgin, Ill. He has worked extensively in the field of chick nutrition and will be engaged chiefly in canine and small animal nutrition.

◆ The Uhlmann Grain Co., Chicago, has announced the opening of a new cash feed ingredient merchandising department. A general line of feed ingredients, with emphasis on protein feed ingredients, will be handled.

◆ Shell Chemical Corp. has changed the name of its Julius Hyman & Co. division to the agricultural chemicals division. The division will continue to market insecticides and agricultural chemicals.

◆ T. C. Burwell, vice president in charge of traffic for A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill., was subject of a recent article in *Traffic World*.

◆ Trends in the use of fatty acids for alkyd resins, for emulsifiers, and for plasticizers, as well as recent engineering developments, will be discussed at the afternoon session of the fatty acid division meeting of the American Soap and Glycerine Producers at the Waldorf-Astoria Jan. 26. Anyone interested may register.

◆ The South Park plant of Dannen Mills, St. Joseph, Mo., was destroyed by fire the night of Nov. 27, with a loss estimated at 1 million dollars. The mill and two warehouses, all filled with mixed feeds and soybeans, company offices and 13 boxcars burned.

◆ C. C. "Tex" Fawcett, for the past 16 years art director in the promotion department of Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, has been named manager of the company's Dog Chow promotion. He has been a dog breeder for many years and has won national recognition for his dog portraits.

◆ General Mills' film, *Special Report to Processors*, has been awarded a bronze "Oscar of Industry" by *Financial World* magazine as the best annual report movie of 1952.

◆ James W. Stewart has been promoted to the position of traffic manager of American Mineral Spirits Co. and Robert S. Jensen to assistant traffic manager. Both men are veterans of World War II. Stewart has been with Amsco seven years, Jensen joined Amsco from the New York Central system.

◆ Ross Rizley, former Republican congressman from Oklahoma, will serve as liaison man between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Congress. He is successor to Romeo Short, assistant secretary who resigned several months ago due to ill health.

◆ Mrs. LeRoy Pike, Pontiac, Ill., was critically injured in an automobile accident near Pontiac Nov. 29. She is reported improved. Mrs. Pike is the wife of one of the Illinois members of the American Soybean Association board of directors.

◆ Leon J. Breton has been named manager of the metropolitan division of American Mineral Spirits Co. He will be located at Amsco's metropolitan division offices at 1571 Irving St., Rahway, N. J. He is replacing John A. Kennedy who is joining American Mineral Spirits Co., Western in Los Angeles.

RECEIVES AFMA AWARD



DAMON V. CATRON

Dr. Damon V. Catron, scientist at Iowa State College, was selected to receive the 1953 American Feed Manufacturers Association \$1,000 award for animal nutrition research.

The citation noted that practically all aspects of Cornbelt swine nutrition have been investigated in Catron's experimental programs. He was a pioneer in proving the values of antibiotics and vitamin B-12 in swine rations. He also conducted considerable research in the field of protein and pantothenic acid requirements of hogs.

Dr. Catron's most recent work included the development of nutritive substitutes for sow's milk in baby pig nutrition.

— s b d —

HEADS NEW DEPARTMENT

The appointment of Carl Luther as head of a newly formed sales training department at Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. was announced by James W. Moore, vice president.

Luther has been in charge of ADM's packaged linseed oil sales.

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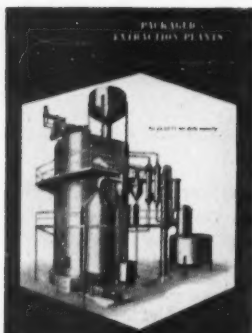
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Memphis, Tenn. — New Orleans, La.

NEW PRODUCTS and SERVICES

EXTRACTION PLANTS. French Oil Mill Machinery Co. has issued a pamphlet describing its new compact "packaged" extraction plants for small capacity oilseed processors. These units are designed to have universal application to any oilseed, and can be operated on anything from cottonseed to soybeans to sesame, according to the manufacturer.



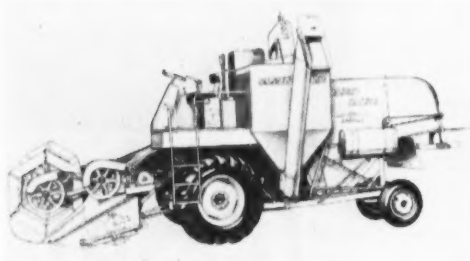
These units are for 25- to 75-ton daily capacity. They include toaster, extractor and desolventizer.

For complete information write Soybean Digest 1e, Hudson, Iowa.

A-C TRACTOR CATALOG. New catalog just released features the Allis-Chalmers Model CA tractor and the implements specially designed for it. Booklet gives a very good idea of the current trend in farm tractor and implement design, says the manufacturer. For instance, nearly all implements are designed for mounting on the tractor.

Today the demand is preponderantly for mounted implements, chiefly because they are much lower in price than pull-type implements. Also, hydraulically operated mounted implements are more easily raised, lowered and controlled. In addition, they can be attached and dismounted much more easily and quickly. With the model CA tractor, it seldom requires more than five minutes to change from one implement to another.

For a copy of the Allis-Chalmers CA tractor catalog write Soybean Digest 1f, Hudson, Iowa.

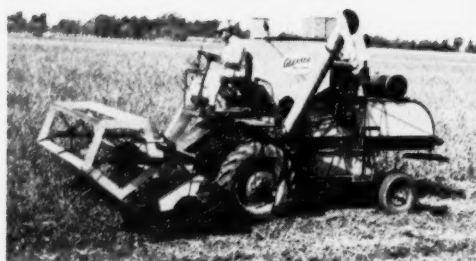


COMBINES. Leading the parade of new Massey-Harris machines are the firm's giant self-propelled 90 (shown above) and 80 Special combines, featuring 61 sealed bearings which cut greasing time to just 20 minutes a day, constant power steering, dyna-air chaff control—a new shaker shoe design that puts more and cleaner grain in the tank, and enclosed brakes.

Both rice and grain models are available. The 90 Special is available in 16, 14 or 12-foot table widths, the 80 Special in 14, 12 or 10-foot table widths.

Three new 60 Series combines, available in 10-foot self-propelled and seven-foot pull-type models, with the same big capacity features as the larger self-propelled models, were also announced.

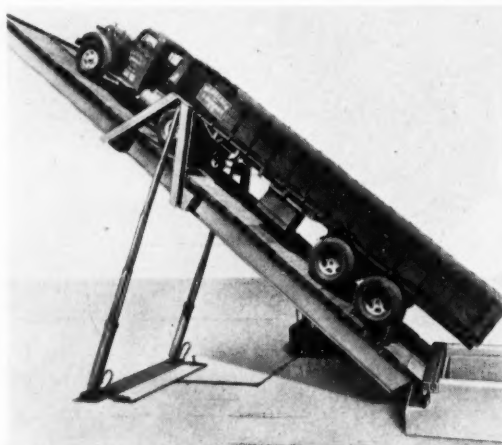
For further information write Soybean Digest 1a, Hudson, Iowa.



COMBINE. Gleaner Harvester Corp. has announced a new large capacity self-propelled combine for the small acreage farmer. Many exclusive features have been embodied into the design of this new machine. It will be available in a seven-foot cut Model T-2 and a ten-foot cut Model T-3. These are a smaller version of Gleaner's 14-foot combine which was introduced in 1951.

The same outstanding centerline design feature used in Gleaner's 14-foot self-propelled model has been embodied in the new models T-2 and T-3. Traction engineers who have been developing propelling axles for many years have learned that it is most important that the weight be equally distributed to each of the drive wheels. In the Gleaner the weight is perfectly centered at all times and the load does not shift from wheel to wheel.

For further information write Soybean Digest 1b, Hudson, Iowa.



TRUCK DUMPER. A hydraulic truck dumper for trucks and semi-trailers up to 54 feet long has just been announced by Link-Belt Co. It lifts trucks with gross weight of 80,000 pounds to a 40-degree angle in 60 seconds and lowers them in 40 seconds.

This dumper will speed the unloading of trailer trucks of soybeans, grain, cottonseed and many other products.

The platform is heavily reinforced to prevent twisting or torsional bending. Wide separation of pivot points and low center of gravity provide stability.

Complete safety is assured by extra heavy hydraulically controlled stops that block the rear wheels of the truck.

For Link-Belt Folder No. 2482 write Soybean Digest 1c, Hudson, Iowa.

SCALE BULLETIN. Literature now available describes a new platform weighing scale adaptable for batch or continuous process control. Scale indication errors are never greater than .25 percent of range. Reproducibility is better than one part in 3,000.

For copies of W/C Weighing Scale Catalog 10 issued by Weighing Components, Inc., write Soybean Digest 1d, Hudson, Iowa.



How many bushels of soybeans do you see in this picture? None? Look again! Every one of these shiny new automobiles has been painted with an enamel containing oil processed from soybeans. This is just one of

the countless new uses that Creative Processors like Cargill have found for the things you grow. No wonder Creative Processing now "eats up" better than $\frac{3}{4}$ of all farm products.



Puppies like these eat millions of pounds of farm-grown products every year. That's because a Creative Processor like Cargill puts 8 different farm products into just one box of Nutrena Dog Food.



Um-m-m! Pass the chicken! This year we Americans will fry and eat about 65% more chickens per person than in 1939. Creative Processing (like that done in Cargill's Nutrena Feed Mills) helps chicken raisers profit from this big demand with improved feed that helps raise broilers 30% faster with 25% less feed than 20 years ago.

Paint goes farther, pups grow faster because of Creative Processing

...that uses up $\frac{3}{4}$ of all farm products

A long row of ghostly grey car bodies comes down the production line of a giant automobile factory. Several workers squeeze the triggers of the spray guns and a fine film of paint spreads over the surface, giving it the sleek, bright finish you may someday admire in a car dealer's window.

If you raise soybeans there's a good chance that, because of Creative Processing, some of your crop is used up like this.

A Creative Processor (like Cargill's Oil Division) took your Soybeans and turned them into a highly refined soybean oil used in today's better-spreading, longer-lasting automobile finishes.

The more ways like this that the Creative Processor finds to use soybean oil, the better market there is for your beans.

Another example of Creative Processing: Cargill makes Nutrena Dog Food to help puppies grow faster—and, at the same time, this helps make a better market for the 8 different

farm products that are used in making dog food.

Through its several processing divisions, Cargill is proud to be one of the Creative Processors who are serving agriculture by constantly finding new, improved ways to "eat up" the farm products you raise.



Baby might go hungry if it weren't for Creative Processing. Today there are 1,750,000 more babies than 20 years ago, but there are 3,300,000 fewer milk cows. Babies have nothing to worry about though, because the average milk production per cow has increased 27% during the last 20 years. Better dairy feeds (made by Creative Processors like Nutrena, Cargill's Feed Division), and better dairy cow breeding have made this possible. Creative Processors have also helped widen the market for milk by developing a host of new and improved milk products.

CARGILL, Creative Processors of Farm Products

Processing Plants and Grain Marketing Offices in Minneapolis and 45 other cities



▶ This is how Cargill is telling the importance of processors to farmer-readers of papers like *The Farmer*, *Wallaces' Farmer*, *Dakota Farmer*, *Montana Farmer-Stockman*, etc.

WASHINGTON DIGEST

PRICE. The increase of 10 million bushels in the final estimate of the 1953 soybean crop will ease this year's supply situation a little, and may modify the price outlook temporarily.

To the surprise of nearly everyone, the December crop estimate indicated production of 262,341,000—up 10 million bushels from the November report.

The new estimate more than restores the 7.2 million decline in the crop reported from October to November. It now indicates a total supply for the season of approximately 273 million bushels, counting last fall's large carryover.

To the extent that the last crop estimate reflects a more accurate count of this year's production, the pinch of supplies on soybean processors will be eased.

Officials are indicating now that this year's crush will run at least 210 million bushels, and may be as much as 215 million.

The apparent increase in volume of soybeans available for crushing would mean an addition of around 235,000 tons to this season's soybean meal supply, and something more than 100 million pounds of soybean oil, over November prospects.

A temporary though fairly moderate decline in prices is expected by some market experts. The rise to around the \$3 level is believed to have been caused partly by speculative interests which may not now find soybeans quite as attractive as a result of the larger crop report. Also, some increase in marketings is anticipated early in the 1954 tax year.

Even so, the basic soybean market position is strong, and prices should

be well maintained, in the opinion of experts here.

EXPORTS. Another season of soybean exports in excess of 30 million bushels is still expected by officials, despite the rise in prices early this winter.

Exports during the first three months of this marketing year (October-December quarter) are believed to be well over 20 million bushels. Shipments during October and November are officially listed as 15,808,000 bushels.

Technically, soybeans are still on the Section 550 list under which this country will accept local currencies in exchange for surplus farm commodities purchased above normal requirements.

However, USDA has written to the Foreign Operations Administration (formerly MSA) requesting no additional foreign-currency deals involving soybeans unless they are considered important to carrying out U. S. foreign policy.

A few foreign currency sales had been arranged before the soybean supply became tight, and these commitments are to be carried out.

MEAL. The supply of oilseed meals available for feeding this year may be around 300,000 tons larger than indicated a month ago, due to increases in soybean and cottonseed crops reported in December.

It appears now that the total supply may be around 8,700,000 tons, compared with last year's estimated total of 8,911,000 tons. The supply of soybean meal may be in excess of 5 million tons compared with 5½ mil-



By PORTER M. HEDGE

Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

lion last year. However, the price of meal is expected to remain strong.

FATS. Improvement in oilseed crop production and an unexpected rise in butter output have changed the edible fats and oils picture considerably in the last three months.

In October BAE (now Agricultural Marketing Service) estimated that demand for food fats this season probably would exceed the year's production, and there would likely be some decrease in stocks next fall.

Since then the increases reported in cottonseed and soybean crops are equivalent to around 200 million pounds of oil. Butter production turned upward during the late fall months. It looks now like butter output may be close to 100 million pounds higher than estimated earlier.

Some decline in lard production is expected, but officials think now there may be a net increase for the season of around 150 to 200 million pounds of food fats over estimates early last fall.

At the turn of the year the outlook

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was for a possible increase in stocks next fall instead of some decline.

BUTTER. All last fall and early winter USDA officials considered plans to subsidize the big government stocks of butter into consumption channels. If possible, they would like to move the butter surplus onto consumers' tables before spring and the start of the flush milk season.

However, up to date officials haven't figured a way of doing this without heavy cost to Commodity Credit Corp., and without stirring up a storm of protest from industries selling competitive spreads. (See page 4.)

As a result, there were no indications at the close of the year when formal action would be taken, if at all.

The net effect of all plans considered would be to reduce butter prices at retail, increase consumption, and increase competition with other spreads.

CCC purchased around 370 million pounds of butter during the last 13 months. Close to 250 million pounds remained in the CCC inventory at the close of 1953.

USDA. The fats and oils branch of USDA's Commodity Stabilization Service (formerly PMA) is being retained as a separate commodity unit, and not consolidated with other branches as originally planned in the USDA reorganization.



PRICHARD

The decision to maintain a fats and oils branch is the result of requests from various industries who wanted to keep the identity of their product-field in the USDA organization.

However, George L. Prichard, head of the branch, has been offered a post with the Bureau of Raw Materials for the American vegetable oils and fats industries and plans to resign Jan. 1. Prichard will be located in Washington.

LOANS. The largest volume of soybeans ever put under price support was reported for the period ending Nov. 15. Under loan and purchase agreement at that time were 20,135,000 bushels.

On the same date a year ago 5,709,000 bushels were under support. The

total for the 1952-53 season was around 14 million bushels.

With prices now well above support levels, no additional beans are expected to go into loan programs. In fact, officials are expecting the next report to show some decrease in volume under loan.

SUEZ. The Foreign Agriculture Service reports that the northbound movement of soybeans through the Suez Canal during the July-September quarter totalled 845,000 bushels. This compared with 4,482,700 bushels in the previous three months.

The decline is roughly comparable to the 1952 movement when shipments dropped from 4,808,520 bushels in the second quarter to none in the third quarter.

- s b d -

CHICAGO MEAL TRADE SHOWS BIG INCREASE

THE CHICAGO Board of Trade has just announced the addition of Lauhoff Grain Co. of Danville, Ill., to its growing list of soybean processors who have qualified as being regular for delivery of soybean oil meal on futures contracts executed on this exchange. The Lauhoff plant, of the solvent extraction type, began operations early in December.

This now brings the number of points which are regular for delivery on Chicago bean meal contracts to seven, as follows: *Illinois*—Decatur, Kankakee, Gibson City, Danville, Bloomington and Champaign; *Iowa*—Clinton.

A survey covering the open interest and the daily volume of trade on Chicago Board of Trade soybean oil meal futures contracts reveals that since November 1952 there has been an increase of more than 100 percent in both.

In connection with the Chicago Board of Trade crude soybean oil futures market, there has been a similar broadening in activity since its inception, and currently, the volume of futures trade in that commodity on this exchange now constitutes about 90 percent of the total volume for all exchanges, according to the board. Very recently the board approved an application increasing from 2,228,000 pounds to 8,655,000 pounds the "regular" crude soybean oil storage of the Glidden Co. plant at Indianapolis, Ind. This latest increase now brings the total crude soybean oil storage capacity of warehouses that have been declared "regular for delivery" on Board of Trade contracts up to 65,602,275 pounds. In terms of tank cars, this would be approximately 11 trains of 100 tank cars each.

As in the case of soybean oil meal, multiple delivery on Chicago futures contracts is provided for crude soybean oil; not only can delivery be made at Chicago but in addition at the following points: *Illinois*—Kankakee, Decatur and Jacksonville; *Iowa*—Waterloo and Des Moines; *Indiana*—Indianapolis and Decatur; *Minnesota*—Mankato; and *Kentucky*—Louisville.

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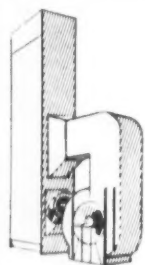


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38, N. Y.

SEED DIRECTORY

A charge of \$3 will be made to subscribers for listing one variety in the February, March and April issues; and \$1.50 for each additional listing. Quantity for sale and variety are listed.

ARKANSAS

Mulberry—Paul R. Alexander, 750 bu. state certified S-100; 2,000 bu. state certified Ogden.

ILLINOIS

Aroma Park—L. L. Lowe, 2,000 bu. certified Harosoy.

Whitehall—Nathaniel J. Bucklin, Jr., Ph. 299R4, or Allyn B. Nichols, Ph. WH 276R2, Rt. 1, 400 bu. certified Lincoln; 500 bu. certified Hawkeye; 600 bu. certified Adams.

INDIANA

Francesville—Fred Gutwin & Sons, certified Hawkeye; certified Harosoy; certified Blackhawk.

Remington—Chester B. Biddle, 500 bu. red tag certified Harosoy.

Valparaiso—L. K. Wyckoff, Wyckoff Hybrid Corn Co., Rt. 3, 800 bu. certified Harosoy; 400 bu. certified Richland; 400 bu. certified Blackhawk; 500 bu. certified Hawkeye; 400 bu. uncertified Monroe; 400 bu. uncertified Korean.

IOWA

Marcus—Sand Seed Service, 12,000 bu. certified Hawkeye; 5,000 bu. certified Adams; 500 bu. certified Lincoln; 12,000 bu. uncertified Hawkeye; 2,000 bu. uncertified and certified Blackhawk.

MISSOURI

Bragg City—Jeff Wade, Jr., state certified Ogden and state certified S-100.

St. Louis—Cypress Land Farms Co., 314 Merchants Exchange, uncertified Ogden; certified Perry; uncertified S-100; certified Dorman; certified Adams.

NORTH CAROLINA

Selma—Gurley Milling Co., Inc., 4,000 bu. uncertified Ronoke; 2,000 bu. Ogden select; 2,000 bu. Black Wilson; 500 bu. S-100 select; 1,000 bu. JEW 45 select; 1,000 bu. Clemson select; 500 bu. Woods Yellow select; 500 bu. certified Jackson.

WISCONSIN

Granton—Ben H. Beeckler & Son, 400 bu. certified Flambeau.

Please mention the Soybean Digest when writing to advertisers in these columns.

USE SPACE ABOVE TO SELL YOUR SOYBEAN SEED

The seed directory will appear in February, March and April issues of the Soybean Digest. Fill out the form below . . . return it to us before Jan. 30 . . . and your listing will appear in the next three issues.

List quantity for sale and variety at right. \$3 for first variety listing, \$1.50 for each additional variety listing.

Name

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The Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa

IN THE MARKETS

● **EXPORTS.** U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for October as reported by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Soybeans	5,808,282 bu.
Soybean oil:	
Crude	510,623 lbs.
Refined, but not further processed	1,048,474 lbs.
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	154,724 lbs.

Converted to a soybean equivalent basis, the exports for October amounted to 5,978,380 bushels. (Calculated on the basis of an estimated 17.5 percent oil yield for 1953 crop soybeans against 16.7 percent for 1952 crop beans.)

U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil in the 1952-53 crop year totaled 41.3 million bushels soybean equivalent. This is a decline of 8 percent from the 45 million bushels exported in the preceding crop year, reports U. S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Crops and Markets.

The 1952-53 volume of soybeans, as such, was 31.9 million bushels or nearly double that of the previous crop year. But soybean oil exports were only about one third as large. Thus, 77 percent of the total soybean equivalent exported in 1952-53 consisted of soybeans, the balance oil. In 1951-52 the proportion of soybeans was only 38 percent.

The increase in the exports of soybeans in the last crop year is accounted for largely by the much greater quantity that moved to Japan. There were also increases going to Formosa, Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark and other countries.

UNITED STATES: Exports of soybeans and soybean oil and total exports in soybean equivalent, crop years October-September 1951-1952 and 1952-1953

Country of destination	1951-1952*			1952-1953*		
	Soybeans	Soybean oil†	Total soybean equivalent	Soybeans	Soybean oil†	Total soybean equivalent
	1000 bu.	1000 lbs.	1000 bu.	1000 bu.	1000 lbs.	1000 bu.
Canada	4,286	11,951	5,567	4,520	16,495	6,167
Cuba	1	6,203	635	‡	4,088	408
Haiti		894	91		789	79
Mexico	2	3,681	378	‡	23	3
Netherlands Antilles		915	94		100	10
Panama, Republic of	‡	369	38		244	24
Chile		28,356	2,899			
Colombia		57	6		1,426	142
Peru		1,975	202			
Venezuela		17	2		21	2
Austria		1,899	194		3,775	377
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,502	14,015	2,935	1,058	856	1,143
Denmark	258	542	314	1,448		1,448
France	1,418	76	1,426	218	1,208	338
Germany, Western	2	27,486	2,812	1,595	28,623	4,451
Iceland		533	54	‡	333	33
Italy	‡	20,203	2,066		4,966	496
Netherlands	1,476	88,609	10,536	2,723	17,513	4,471
Norway	745		745		676	676
Spain		5,099	520			
Sweden		2,259	231			
Switzerland	74	22,302	2,354		3,349	334
Free Territory of Trieste		233	24			
United Kingdom		27,326	2,794	84	1,631	247
Yugoslavia		1,817	186	184		184
Hong Kong				4	6	4
Israel	682	4,747	1,168	674	2,720	945
Japan	4,299		4,299	14,508		14,508
Korea				526		526
Philippines	139	106	150	136	21	138
Taiwan (Formosa)	2,162	427	2,206	3,553	2,400	3,793
Algeria					1,674	167
Tangier		22	2		127	13
Other countries	‡	1,379	142	1	1,494	151
Total	17,046	273,489	45,010	31,908	93,882	41,278

* Preliminary. † Crude and refined oil in terms of crude oil. ‡ Less than 500 bushels. Compiled from official sources.

● **PRICES.** Average price for soybeans received by farmers, effective parity price and price support rates (dollars per bushel).

Average farm price			Average price as percent of parity		National average price support rate	
Nov. 15 1952	Oct. 15 1953	Nov. 15 1953	Nov. 15 1953	Nov. 15 1953	1952 crop	1953 crop
2.71	2.41	2.60	2.76	94	2.56	2.56

Average farm and parity prices from Crop Reporting Board.

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● **FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS** for September and October, as reported by Bureau of the Census (1,000 pounds).

PRIMARY MATERIALS: FACTORY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, AND FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS, OCTOBER 1953-SEPTEMBER 1953

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	Oct. 1953	Sept. 1953	Oct. 1953	Sept. 1953	Oct. 1953	Sept. 1953
Cottonseed, crude	251,701	157,634	192,514	164,656	124,001	89,090
Cottonseed, refined	179,751	97,992	133,253	89,270	*974,831	927,026
Peanut, crude	5,421	4,860	5,313	4,971	1,002	1,115
Peanut, refined	5,056	4,652	2,769	3,077	3,096	3,198
Corn, crude	24,070	21,329	21,275	21,746	14,067	11,490
Corn, refined	19,491	19,739	19,275	18,802	3,199	4,177
Soybean, crude	229,966	173,756	229,150	230,468	87,907	105,352
Soybean, refined	214,418	212,568	218,608	218,495	62,353	169,052
Palm, crude			2,904	4,147	18,030	16,647
Palm, refined				776		1,291
Coconut, crude	43,066	37,129	46,845	47,498	53,116	46,250
Coconut, refined	28,843	31,763	27,356	29,108	11,260	9,540
Palm kernel, crude			3,250	3,571	7,947	8,534
Palm kernel, refined	2,124	2,247	2,188	2,129	529	579
Linseed, raw	57,003	48,842	42,043	45,690	556,874	558,139
Linseed, refined	18,687	19,394	20,668	21,727	29,622	29,381
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	23,010	19,325	17,705	14,347	47,471	49,699
Animal foots from refining (100% basis)						
	2,557	2,756	3,060	2,773	4,754	4,907

*Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, reported 778,633,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil owned by them on Oct. 31. †Data on production, and stocks held at crude oil mill locations, collected by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. ‡Revised. §Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. ¶Data for stocks of crude palm oil and crude coconut oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.

FACTORY CONSUMPTION OF ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS, BY USES, DURING OCTOBER 1953

	—Edible products—				—Inedible products—			
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Chemicals	Paint and varnish	Lubricants and greases	Linoleum and oilcloth
Cottonseed, refined	23,005	3,136	1,586		133			51
Soybean, crude				65	527		1,240	
Soybean, refined	46,962	5,661	8,309		6,126	12	6,351	
Vegetable foots				2,682		91	1,223	
Animal foots				2,825				
Hydrogenated cottonseed oil, edible	24,499	26,341	2,310					4
Hydrogenated soybean oil, edible	48,334	72,076	782					

● **STOCKS.** Production and Marketing Administration's commercial grain stocks report. (1,000 bu.)

	Nov. 30	Dec. 7	Dec. 14	Dec. 22
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Domestic Markets				
Atlantic Coast	1,213	1,483	1,708	1,853
Gulf Coast	2,618	1,960	1,770	1,892
Northwestern and Upper Lake	1,125	1,127	1,077	1,066
Lower Lake	6,738	5,747	5,262	5,581
East Central	2,053	2,069	2,001	1,684
West Central, Southwestern & Western	2,344	2,393	2,258	2,114
Total current week	16,091	14,779	14,076	14,190
Total year ago	16,162	16,288	15,196	14,829
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Canadian Markets				
Total current week	180	180	180	180
Total year ago	967	967	967	967
Total North American Commercial Soybean Stocks				
Total current week	16,271	14,959	14,256	14,370
Total year ago	17,129	17,255	16,163	15,796

● **SHORTENING.** Standard shortening shipments reported by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds:

For week ending	
Oct. 31	7,985,188
Nov. 7	7,498,861
Nov. 14	6,838,368
Nov. 21	8,154,951
Nov. 28	5,295,626
Dec. 5	5,703,475
Dec. 12	4,581,280
Dec. 19	3,460,410

SOYBEAN DIGEST

● **PROCESSING OPERATIONS.** Reported by Bureau of the Census for October and November 1953.

PRIMARY PRODUCTS EXCEPT CRUDE OIL, AT CRUDE OIL MILL LOCATIONS: PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND TRANSFERS AND STOCKS, NOVEMBER 1953-OCTOBER 1953

Products	Unit of measure	Production		Shipments and transfers		End of month stocks	
		Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	Nov. 30 1953	Oct. 31 1953
Soybean cake and meal	tons	481,642	505,108	460,302	505,132	78,138	56,798
Lecithin	1,000 lbs.	2,213	2,350	2,164	2,305	1,564	1,515
Edible soy flour, full fat	tons	649	521	607	586	150	108
Edible soy flour, other	tons	4,705	5,657	4,689	5,479	1,115	1,099
Industrial soy flour	tons	2,363	1,777	(1)	1,809	(1)	841

(1) Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

SOYBEANS: RECEIPTS, CRUSHINGS AND STOCKS AT OIL MILLS, BY STATES, NOVEMBER 1953-OCTOBER 1953 (Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

State	Receipts at mills		Crushed or used		Stocks at mills	
	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	Nov. 30 1953	Oct. 31 1953
U. S.	617,755	1,981,635	608,507	638,527	1,851,285	1,842,037
Arkansas	(1)	42,418	(1)	3,702	54,211	41,013
Illinois	243,727	691,269	235,507	265,166	667,606	659,386
Indiana	52,387	267,988	72,231	76,869	238,037	257,881
Iowa	73,374	311,092	108,147	113,495	260,519	295,292
Kansas	(1)	26,149	9,665	10,702	(1)	22,156
Kentucky	11,191	85,091	16,044	16,671	70,985	75,838
Minnesota	31,696	53,886	31,975	31,622	29,571	29,850
Mississippi	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	30,044	31,818
Missouri	20,353	49,707	24,711	24,742	58,602	62,960
Nebraska	(1)	17,526	5,376	4,004	17,784	(1)
North Carolina	5,038	1,019	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,557
Ohio	80,401	308,444	70,674	68,727	269,079	259,352
Oklahoma	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	871	1,258
Texas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other	99,588	129,046	34,177	22,827	153,976	102,676

(1) Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

SOYBEAN PRODUCTS: PRODUCTION AND STOCKS AT OIL MILL LOCATIONS, BY STATES, NOVEMBER 1953-OCTOBER 1953

State	Crude oil (1000 pounds)				Cake and meal (tons)			
	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	Nov. 30 1953	Oct. 31 1953	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	Nov. 30 1953	Oct. 31 1953
U. S.	219,304	229,966	29,794	25,329	481,642	505,108	78,138	56,798
Arkansas	(1)	1,082	(1)	99	(1)	2,800	1,969	1,757
Illinois	88,041	100,913	9,148	8,320	178,049	201,328	37,053	24,052
Indiana	25,772	28,088	2,126	1,783	58,043	61,607	(1)	4,750
Iowa	38,179	38,331	6,636	4,416	88,499	92,702	4,771	5,940
Kansas	3,328	3,667	550	718	8,111	8,931	(1)	(1)
Kentucky	5,875	6,246	791	423	12,912	13,488	(1)	604
Minn.	11,230	10,890	2,645	2,302	26,327	26,100	3,054	1,525
Miss.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	487	637
Missouri	8,589	8,789	1,994	1,867	20,182	20,363	1,466	2,094
Nebraska	1,715	1,320	726	398	4,474	3,405	(1)	(1)
N. Carolina	(1)	(1)	(1)	75	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ohio	25,087	24,318	3,091	3,814	57,693	56,042	3,536	3,231
Oklahoma	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	242	(1)
Texas	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
All other	11,488	6,322	2,087	1,114	27,352	18,342	25,560	12,208

(1) Included in "All other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies. Prepared by Bureau of the Census, industry division, chemicals section.

● **SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION** of the 1952-53 soybean crops, reported by the Production and Marketing Administration. (1,000 bu.)

	1952-53	1953-54
Carry-over (1)	3,575	10,997
Production	291,682	*252,276
Total supply (2)	295,257	263,273
Farm use including seed for season	21,840	24,000
Quantity remaining for processing, export, or carry-over	273,417	239,273
Disappearance through Oct. 31 (3)		
Crushed for oil or processed (4)	27,507	26,284
Exported	2,745	5,000
Total	30,252	31,284
Balance on Nov. 1 for processing, export, or carry-over	243,165	207,989

(1) Stocks as of Oct. 1. (2) Imports negligible. (3) October only. (4) It is estimated that around 5 million bushels of new crop soybeans were crushed prior to Oct. 1 in both 1952 and 1953. Therefore, 5 million bushels is included in the quantity crushed for both 1952 and 1953. *November estimate.

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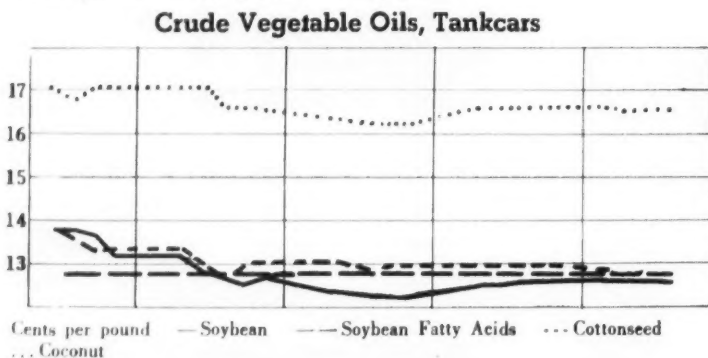
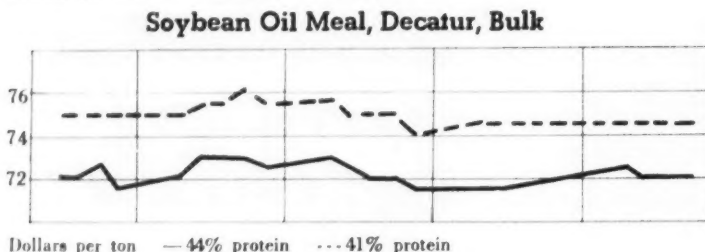
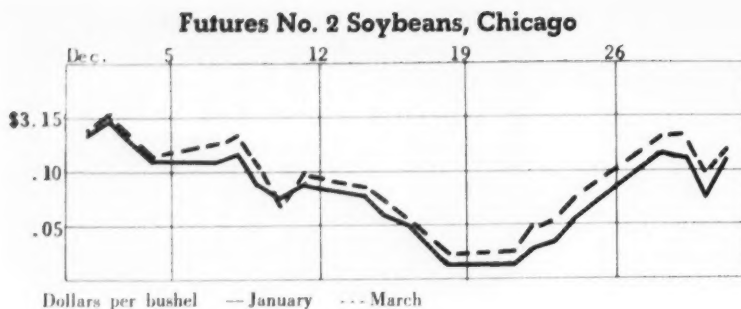
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December Markets

DECEMBER markets were featured by:

Little net change in soybean and meal markets for the month, but weaker oils.

Better than normal formula feed business, stimulated by large shipments of protein concentrates to drought areas.

A strong export demand for soybeans that undergirded the market and offset the 10 million bushel increase in the government's crop report issued Dec. 17.

Both beans and meal showed strength at month's end after a period of weakness just before the holidays.

Country movement of soybeans largely dried up in December. Remaining stocks appeared to be in strong hands. Producers were said to be waiting for a \$3 price and a new tax year.

The government estimate increasing the U.S. 1954 soybean crop figure 10 million bushels necessitated revision in estimate of total supplies.

The report also estimated a larger than expected cotton crop.

But the government's estimate of soybeans in processors' hands was revised downward from 91 to 61 million bushels. Increased price on CCC cottonseed stocks from 14 to 15 cents also stimulated demand for soybeans and soybean oil.

A generally good demand for formula feeds was reported by processors and handlers for December.

Japan, Holland, Germany and Formosa all were in the market for U.S. beans in December, and total export business was running well ahead of last year.

But both soybean oil meal and oil buyers tended to operate on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Availability of cheaper cottonseed oil to buyers in the Southwest and slow markets for the end products of oils were weakening factors in the soybean oil market.

SOAPSTOCKS. Acid soybean soapstocks delivered Midwest advanced from 4.5 to 4.62 cents a pound during December. Raw soy-

MARKETS

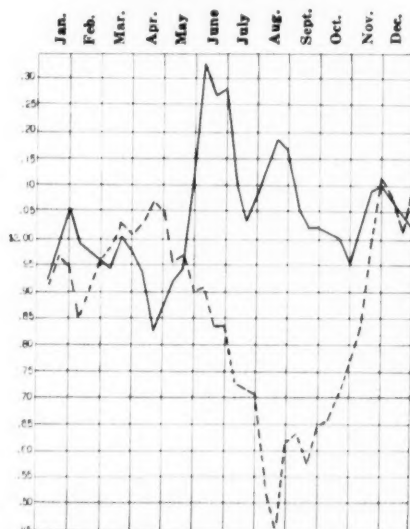
bean soapstocks remained at 1.75 cents a pound.

LOANS. A record volume of soybeans—20.1 million bushels—was reported to be under government price support by Nov. 15. But this was expected to be the top as there has been some selling of soybeans and paying off of loans.

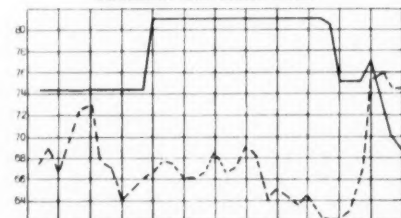
U. S. Department of Agriculture has urged repayment of CCC loans on 1953-crop soybeans in commercial warehouses where current prices are above the loan price plus carrying charges.

USDA has announced maturity date on such loans is May 31, 1954, and final date for repayment is June 1. This announcement does not apply to farm-stored beans or those supported by purchase agreements.

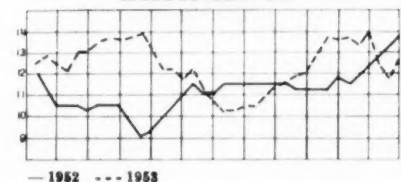
TRENDS AT A GLANCE NEAR FUTURES SOYBEANS



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CRUDE SOYBEAN OIL



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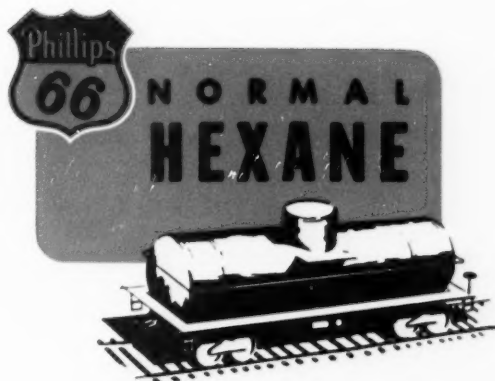
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